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Kosovo Writer Rugova on Albanian Rights

AU0908115389 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Aug 89 p 4

["If Repression and a Policy Restricting the Albanians' Rights Continue in Kosovo, the Consequences Will Be Serious—Interview Given to the Croatian Magazine START by Ibrahim Rugova, Chairman of the Kosovo Writers Association"]

[Text] This interview with the journalist Vlado Vrusic was published in the 5 August issue of the Zagreb magazine START. At the start of the interview, when asked about the accusations levelled against him of being an "enemy" and a "nationalist," Rugova said: I am used to such tasteless nonsense. It becomes difficult when people meet me in the street and express surprise that I am still free. However, this is the general attitude toward the Albanian intelligentsia. They have called me all kinds of names, especially in the Belgrade press. They have not even left my family in peace.

After my interview with DER SPIEGEL, the Kosovo Socialist Alliance and the communal committee of my birthplace embarked on "administrative measures" against me. I do not know what will happen, and I do not understand what terrible thing I am supposed to have done. I have read plenty of interviews with Serbian intellectuals in the Yugoslav and foreign press, in which they do not have a single good word to say about the Albanians, and in which some show outright racist prejudices against them, but nobody in Yugoslavia has criticized this, and nobody has called them names or raised the issue as a problem.

After talking about the cases of isolation and other repressive measures against Albanian cadres, Rugova stressed that all this erupted when the Albanians raised their voices in defense of their rights and in favor of democracy. The Albanians, he said, are not a little ethnic group whose national traditions could be cultivated merely by some cultural association or by some newspaper devoted to the issues of their national culture. We want to cooperate in the life of Yugoslav society in all its fields, but Serbian policy refuses to allow this.

Regarding the din raised in Serbia over "Albanian nationalism" and the "threat" to the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, Rugova said that this is a smokescreen raised by the Serbs to cover the problems of Kosovo. A myth of the threat to Serbs in Kosovo has been created, he said, which now gives them the "right" to change their policies, to assume power, and to appoint people to various posts without considering whether these people are acceptable to the Albanians. When the Albanians place their trust in others, they are regarded with suspicion or are proclaimed to be nationalists, separatists, and who knows what else. At present, only people who conform to Serbian policies are in power. Some political cadres are under suspicion merely because they are Albanian.

Rugova went on to say that when the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is discussed, people forget that at the same time almost 200,000 Albanians have emigrated from the province and have gone to other parts of Yugoslavia and abroad. Moreover, a number of Serbian intellectuals and specialists have left Kosovo for Belgrade, in search of better living conditions.

Today, Rugova continued, it is easy to attach a label of Albanian nationalism to anything, even when it is a matter of preserving national identity. In these troubled times, people are frightened that they will lose even the minimum guarantee of their identity—their language, schools, and culture. Such things have happened, and should not be discounted.

Those now in power in Serbia are trying to forget everything that happened at the rallies of Serbs and Montenegrins, everything that has been written in the Belgrade press, and how certain Serbian politicians have talked. They forget all this, and attack us for our stands in the public discussions of the constitutional changes. Our need for a national identity is called nationalism. We are now demanding a broader sense of national identity, to suit the times and the region where we live. We are not a small group, and are not newly arrived immigrants, but an indigenous population in Yugoslavia. There are more than 2 million of us. We have potential as workers and farmers, and we have created our own intelligentsia.

It is impossible, Rugova emphasized, for me to live under the conviction that I am a less valuable person because I am a member of a national minority. The Albanians know that they are in no sense inferior to others. We cannot be blamed for the fact that we exist, and constitute a majority in Kosovo. We must work and live together. Regarding the rallies of Serbs and Montenegrins, I consider them to have been a tool for seizing power. We know what was said against the Albanians at these rallies, but there has been, and remains, only silence over this, especially in Serbia.

For almost 10 years now, we have heard continual talk about Albanian nationalism and organized centers of some kind. They say that all kinds of nationalism are dangerous, but Albanian nationalism is the most dangerous. This is the only kind that is singled out. Why do they not talk about the responsibility of the Serbs toward us—because we are a minority in the Socialist Republic of Serbia? With what right is every Albanian who dares to express a different opinion proclaimed a nationalist and not even given the right to be heard? Our basic democratic rights have been put in question. If such repressions and policies continue, leading to a curtailment of Albanians rights, the consequences will be serious. It seems that the Serbs are starting to use the term "national minority" again. Although there are Albanians in other parts of Yugoslavia as well, Kosovo is special because it has its own ethnic character, both past

and present. In Serbia, they now say that the province was not created because of the Albanians. However, if there were no Albanians and other peoples and nationalities here, there would be no need for autonomy.

Rugova went on to say that the "differentiation" that has now involved a large number of people has been practised for the last 10 years. There are people who cannot and do not wish to accept the fact that Albanians have a right to their own views, and that they know how to express these views and argue for them. According to these people, I am a good and "honest" Albanian intellectual if I say what is expected of me, without any kind of critical standpoint. They blame the educated Albanians for everything. It bothers them that an autonomous Albanian intelligentsia has arisen for the first time, and that this has happened at such a serious time. Do the Albanians really have to be backward and semiliterate to suit Yugoslavia? Now, Rugova said, there is a call to reduce the number of students at Pristina University and to halve the number of Albanians there. Apart from this, administrative measures are preventing a number of young people who have completed elementary school from enrolling in high schools.

The chairman of the Kosovo Writers Association said that the newspaper RILINDJA is also being hit by "differentiation," and gave only one example of this: A short time ago, we held a seminar at the Albanian Studies Institute on the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution. I, my colleague Qosja, and other intellectuals who have been criticized spoke there. My name can only be mentioned in RILINDJA within a context of attacks and insults against me. It is at least a good thing that we can say what we think and how we view things in the press in Croatia, Slovenia, and recently in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Continuing his interview, Rugova said that Kosovo has always operated within the state and policies of Serbia and Yugoslavia as a whole. Key positions, he emphasized, have never been occupied by Albanians alone. I do not think that the 1974 Constitution hampered the work of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, because everything was done under republican jurisdiction. The autonomy of Kosovo would make Serbia itself more democratic, but it is now clear that we are heading toward republican centralism and the removal of autonomy. Serbian policy is aggressive; they distort, disqualify, and reject other people's arguments, and impose their own.

In reply to a question concerning the rehabilitation of Rankovic, whose name is linked with one of the worst periods of oppression and terror against the Albanians in Yugoslavia, Rugova said: If such politicians are being rehabilitated, it means that the policies they pursued are also being rehabilitated. We are very sensitive to this, because this was a period of large-scale repression. From the 1950's until 1968, Albanians were forced to emigrate to Turkey. Figures of 100,000-200,000 people are mentioned. Villages were deserted, and whole districts in towns were emptied. A policy of assimilation was adopted. We were declared to be "siptari," with the aim of distinguishing us from Albanians in Albania. We call ourselves "Shqiptare," but this should be translated "Albanci," and it seems that this duality was exploited for political purposes. [The Albanian word for "Albanian" is "Shqiptar," "Albanac" in Serbo-Croatian; the Serbo-Croatian word "siptar" is considered derogatory] The Ethnological Society of Serbia is trying to raise this issue again. Until 1966, the entire administration was Serbian and everything was done in Serbo-Croatian. There were a few Albanians here and there. There are people today who want to adopt Rankovic's policy. In prewar Yugoslavia, there was Cubrilovic's infamous plan; this was to colonize Kosovo with Serbs and Montenegrins and thus cause continual conflicts and tensions between them and the Albanians, which would be settled with the help of the police and the state, at the Albanians' expense.

In connection with the request of the Serbian Assembly to revoke the law forbidding the return of Serbian colonists to Kosovo and Macedonia, Rugova said that this would make the situation in Kosovo still more complicated. The Albanians, he said, have often had their land taken away from them, and have often bought back their own land, of which they had been deprived. I know this from the experience of my own family. If this law is revoked, many Albanians will be left without land, and these are farmers, people tied to this land. Thus, the peasantry will be affected. If there is anybody who wants the epidemic of discontent among the Albanians to spread even further, this would contribute to it.

Asked about his meeting with the delegation of the European Parliament and the charge subsequently laid against him of seeking to "internationalize" the problem of Kosovo, Rugova said that our state itself internationalized the problem of Kosovo by inviting the delegation to Yugoslavia and Kosovo. Moreover, the delegation wanted to listen to the other side of the question, and not merely to the officials put at their disposal. My colleague Qosja and I talked to them. I spoke for myself in this discussion, and represented no organization. Now the Belgrade press is writing about my journeys round the world, although I have unfortunately not traveled anywhere in recent years, Ibrahim Rugova said in conclusion.

Zhivkov Holds Talks With CPSU's Lev Zaykov

AU0908183289 Sofia BTA in English
1657 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Sofia, August 9 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and president of the State Council, had a meeting with Mr Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CC of the CPSU and first secretary of CPSU City Committee of Moscow, who is paying a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The relations and the cooperation between our two fraternal parties, countries and peoples are fruitful and dynamic, they have always been and will always be an especially important factor in the construction of socialism in Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out. The processes of innovation which are closely related to the restructuring in the U.S.S.R. are of historical importance not only for the Soviet Union, but for the cause of socialism and peace all over the world. That is why the Bulgarian public follows with great interest and goodwill the revolutionary utionary reforms that are under way in the U.S.S.R.

Mr Lev Zaykov informed the Bulgarian side about the restructuring of the CPSU and the results of the recently completed session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. which was an important step forward in the implementation of the restructuring and the further expansion of democracy in the Soviet Union.

Pointing out that in making use of each other's experience the socialist countries take into consideration their concrete national peculiarities, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Lev Zaykov underlined that the wide range of the search for and the multiformity of the decisions taken enrich the theory and practice of socialism. That is why it is important to study and generalize the experience that has been collectively gained.

Mr Todor Zhivkov told about the important measures outlined recently by the Bulgarian party and state leadership which are aimed at solving some fundamental problems of the development of the country by paying due attention to the dialectical interdependence and interaction between the reform of the basis and the political superstructure of the socialist society.

It was stressed that it is of paramount importance to increase the efficiency of the cooperation between the local bodies of the BCP and the CPSU. Both sides expressed the shared view that the capitals of the two countries, Sofia and Moscow, can set an example for its further advancement.

Petko Danchev Meets Visiting USSR Scientist

AU0908192689 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1900 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Petko Danchev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Professor Aleksey Yeliseyev, doctor of technical sciences, rector of the Bauman Higher Technical School in Moscow. They discussed cooperation in building industrial installations and university complexes as a modern form of effective integration between industry and education.

Economic Ministry Official on Joint Companies

AU1008114189 Sofia BTA in English
0748 GMT 10 Aug 89

[Text] Sofia, August 10 (BTA)—The Bulgarian Government issued a decree allowing the transformation of state-owned companies into jointstock establishments. This act is vital to our economy. It promotes the development of the company-based organization and offers a possibility for the strengthening of the economic factors in the management of the economy, said Mr Valeri Borisov, chief jurisconsult at the Ministry of Economy and Planning of Bulgaria. In his opinion the process of transforming the state-owned and the municipal companies into stock-holding establishments will be gradually advanced, without any haste and sporadic actions, only when the required economic conditions are ripe.

Shares can be bought by Bulgarian companies, members of labour collectives and members of the administrative council as well as by foreign persons. If the foreign share-holding percentage is less than 20 per cent, no permission of the competent state organ is required. If the share-holding exceeds 20 per cent, the permission should be granted by the minister of economy and planning.

By allowing foreign participation in Bulgarian jointstock companies within the limits set by the statutory act, prospects are opened for the further opening of the Bulgarian economy to the world, Mr Borisov underlined.

The possibility of establishing jointstock companies was provided for with the adoption of the Decree on Economic Activity of the State Council of January this year, which cleared the way for setting up companies. Now the companies are given the possibility of being transformed into stockholding establishments both on the initiative of labour collectives and of the organ that has provided the property for their formation.

In some of the most important, structure-determining companies, the state will retain all or at least 51 per cent of the shares, i.e. the control package of shares. In other companies the state can hold from 20 to 50 per cent of the shares and in some companies all shares may be offered for sale.

In this case it is important that the management of the companies will be performed by the state through economic means. In its capacity of a shareholder, together with the other shareholders, the state runs the company not only by administrative acts but by the power of the shares, Valeri Borisov said.

According to the new decree of the government the shares issued by name that are owned by one person cannot exceed the nominal value of 10 thousand leva.

Unlike the workers' shares which are a form of savings or an internal bonds credit, the ordinary by-name shares contain part of the company's property and their holder is a legally qualified participant in the management.

The document provides guarantees for potential buyers. It is probable that in the future expansion of the joint-stock companies in the Bulgarian economy consulting companies will be set up to give advice to future shareholders. The consulting companies may be private ,too, and they will engage in activity similar to that of the corresponding companies in the market-economy countries.

In this way the companies will be able to attract funds for new investments for technological innovation or reconstruction by increasing the statutory fund, issuing shares and opening subscriptions.

UNEP Governing Council President Interviewed

AU0208101989 Sofia BTA in English 0926 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Sofia, August 2 (BTA)—Today's "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" carries an interview with Mr Izgrev Topkov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Nairobi, who was elected president of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at the latest 15th session of UNEP's governing body last May.

Mr Izgrev Topkov discusses Bulgaria's participation in UNEP's activities. In his view, Bulgaria has earned a definite prestige in that organization for sponsoring major decisions in the sphere of ecology.

The development of a world soil policy is directed by a Bulgarian, Prof Ivan Gurbuchev, and the Sofia-based Pushkarov Institute of Pedology and Yield Programming is working on an international project on mountain ecosystems. The UNEP regional sea programmes will soon include a programme on the Black Sea.

Cooperation with UNEP and with its regional office in Vienna make it possible to use methodology, to tap experience and to benefit from important information systems data. The leadership of the Bulgarian Government's environmental protection committee is making efforts to diversify this cooperation.

In October 1989 Bulgaria will host the first C.S.C.E. Conference on environmental protection.

Article Criticizes State Nuclear Power Policy

AU0908110289

[Editorial Report] Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian No 32 on 7 August on pages 8 and 9 publishes a 1,200-word article by Ivan Genov entitled "Is the Nuclear Energy Industry Indispensible?"

Genov explains that his article is in response to the article by Academician Prof Nikola Todoriev entitled "Water, Coal or Uranium?" published in POGLED No 28 of 10 July. He contests Todoriev's "categorical assertion" that "there remains only one possibility: the further utilization of nuclear energy to meet energy requirements."

Genov continues by arguing that nuclear power plants are "a symbol of the extensive economy," which is now completely out of fashion. He offers Soviet data on the immense cost of constructing new plants and quotes other figures "from West European experts" showing that the electricity generating costs of nuclear plants are in fact much higher than for conventional types of power stations. He also points out that the direct costs of eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster were 8 billion rubles, while the Three Mile Island nuclear plant accident cost the United States $1 billion. "There is no doubt," says Genov, "that such costs (heaven forbid!), calculated for the scale of Bulgaria, would have ruinous economic consequences."

Genov briefly points out the imponderable ecological dangers posed by the problem of disposal of radioactive waste and also notes the falling worldwide trend in the numbers of new nuclear plants under construction.

Genov concludes his article with a general survey of alternative energy sources. Commenting: "Surely the flaccid statement in the article 'Water, Coal, or Uranium?' that 'new energy sources play no significant part in forming the energy balance' is an alarming indication of an inadmissible departmental apathy toward the vanguard field of nontraditional energy sources (wind, the sun, hydrogen, geothermal sources, tides, bioenergy, and so on)," he urges that Bulgaria should allocate substantial funds to serious research in these areas.

PCE's Anguita Arrives on Official Visit 7 Aug

AU0908151089 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Aug 89 p 6

[Text] Julio Anguita, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], arrived in our country last night to pay an official visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. The guest was welcomed by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev at Sofia Airport.

Portuguese Communist Party Secretary Interviewed
AU0908125589 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Aug 89 p 2

[Interview with Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, by special correspondent Valeri Natan: "The 'Carnation Revolution' Is Alive in Us"—time, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Natan] I read your statement that the constitutional reforms in Portugal are nothing more than an encroachment on the democratic rights won by ordinary people in the revolution of 25 April 1974. How do you regard Portugal now, 15 years after the "carnation revolution"?

[Cunhal] The recent revision of the Constitution removed from the country's basic law some of the principles that were consolidated by the great successes of the April revolution, such as the nationalization of the main sectors of the economy, the irreversibility of the nationalization measures, and the agrarian reform. It should be stressed that the forces of reaction did not have the two-thirds majority of members of parliament needed to embark on any amendment of the Constitution. It was the Socialist Party that entered into an agreement with the right wing and thus gave it the required number of votes in parliament.

The revision of the Constitution provided the right-wing government with new weapons for its offensive against our people's democratic achievements. However, the struggle to defend these achievements still continues. The government's antipopular and antidemocratic policy is leading to a sharp contraction of its base of support. The opposition and resistance to the policies of the right wing are broadly reflected in powerful and dynamic movements of the masses, which encompass the most varied classes and social strata. [passage omitted]

[Natan] In your view, how should the Western European communist parties and other progressive forces develop their cooperation as 1992 approaches, when the idea of a united internal market of the EEC countries is planned to be implemented?

[Cunhal] The year of 1992 is of exceptional importance, especially for the 12 EEC member countries, because this is the year fixed for establishing the united internal market, with free movement of goods, capital, and manpower. In our party's view, the decision on Portugal joining the EEC runs contrary to our national interests. Bearing in mind that the country is very backward compared with the other more highly developed countries in the EEC, Portugal is incapable of competing with them in a free market. Economic policy and economic development cease to be determined by the interests of Portugal and her people, but are directly subordinated to the interests of big capital, the multinational corporations, and foreign states. The adoption of supranational decisions by the EEC dangerously restricts our national sovereignty. This situation requires us to continue the campaign within the country for a true democratic and patriotic policy, at the same time demanding that our government firmly defends Portugal's interests in the EEC. In the recent European Parliament elections, we won 14.4 percent of the votes and had four members elected. They will defend Portugal's interests there, and will closely cooperate not only with the communist group, but also with the other democratic and progressive forces. In my opinion, 1992 will pose a serious threat to the rights of the workers in the EEC countries, and a common struggle becomes a necessity. [passage omitted]

[Natan] How do you assess the relations between the Portuguese Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party?

[Cunhal] The ties between the Bulgarian and Portuguese Communist Parties have a long history, and have always been friendly and fraternal in character. They are based on mutual solidarity, which is quite natural for relations between Marxist-Leninist parties. Both during our struggle in the hard conditions of the fascist dictatorship and following the April 1974 revolution, we always counted and still count on the internationalist support of the BCP and the Bulgarian people, and express our gratitude to them for this.

We consider that the relations between our two parties serve as a model for imitation. Their development is reflected in the friendship between the Bulgarian and Portuguese peoples and forms a positive factor in the further development of cooperation ties between Bulgaria and Portugal.

World Health Experts Delegation Ends Visit
AU0908172189 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 8 Aug 89 p 3

[I. Staevski report: "The WHO Experts' Commission Ended Its Visit to Our Country"]

[Text] A group of experts from WHO visited our country from 31 July to 6 August at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare. For 1 week they inspected several areas in our country, they acquainted themselves with the Bulgarian experience in health protection, and met Bulgarian Muslims who are about to depart to our neighbor country, Turkey. The WHO experts met Mincho Peychev, minister of public health and social welfare. At the end of the visit it was established that the program of the experts visit to our country was successfully accomplished.

One of our reporters met Sir Henry Yellowlees, the leader of the delegation, at the Sofia Airport prior to the experts departure. Responding to the request to share his impressions of the visit, the British scientist stated:

"I regret to say that so far it is too early to comment on the results of our work. By the end of September, after summing up the facts, we will prepare a report on our visit."

First Deputy Premier Receives Cardinal Tomasek
AU0908163089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 89 p 1

[CTK report: "To Work in Tranquility; Matej Lucan Received Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek"]

[Text] Prague—CSSR First Deputy Premier Matej Lucan received Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek at Prague Hrzane Palace on Monday [7 August]. During their talk, they expressed appreciation for the positive development of relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church. At the same time they expressed bilateral interest in continuing constructive talks.

M. Lucan valued the cardinal's interest in the current events in our society and in resolving open issues. They agreed that it is necessary—in accordance with the objectives of restructuring and democratization—for our common fatherland to continue to develop so that all our citizens can work in peace and tranquility in mutual understanding for the good of everyone. M. Lucan valued Cardinal F. Tomasek's preparedness to help such a development. The reception was attended by Milan Kymlicka, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic.

Motives of 'Sentences' Authors Questioned
LD0908102789 Prague International Service in English 1900 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] Are they in favor of the democratization of socialism, or would they rather like to get rid of it? This is what Vaclav Kvasnicka considers in this commentary on the activities of illegal groupings in Czechoslovakia.

They maintain that they are in favor of socialism, democracy, and dialogue. For that they reap applause and praise from the most reactionary Western mass media—the Voice of America and the Radio Free Europe. Are these too in favor of socialism and democratization? Is this not in itself rather startling?

Some time ago representatives of the illegal groups launched a signature campaign, the so-called Few Sentences appeal. Outwardly it calls on the government to do a large extent what it has already been doing, that is: restructuring and democratization of the society. In fact, the appeal is intended to raise doubts about the intentions and deeds of the current state and party leadership. Few Sentences has appeared at this particular time to add oil to the fire. The illegal groupings have chosen 21 August as the date to provoke mass protest rallies against the leadership of the state. There is a danger of an open conflict as the activities of the illegal groups are supported by criminal elements, irresponsible individuals who have been (?bonded) by the hatred of socialism. They will stop at nothing as proven by the anonymous threatening letters addressed to those who have condemned the practices of the illegal structures in Czechoslovakia.

Are the representatives of the Charter 77 and other illegal groups aware of the risk incited by this campaign? These groups maintain that their activities are similar to the endeavors for restructuring in the Soviet Union, Poland, and Hungary. Is this not, especially as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, an incorrect assumption? The Soviet leadership in no way wants to weaken socialism but imbue it with the necessary strength. The illegal structures in Czechoslovakia would like to see the funeral of socialism. They think that the participation of leaders of the Polish Solidarity organization at the forthcoming events to mark 21 August in Czechoslovakia will help them protect the organizers of unrest and violence.

They also count on the political and diplomatic support of Western countries. All despite the fact that Petr Uhl, one of the representatives of the Charter 77, complains in a letter to Vaclav Havel, the playwright, that the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, during his latest visit to Czechoslovakia did not join the Charter 77 members for the planned breakfast but only met with Havel. Mr Uhl has made an insulting comment on this, saying that Mr Genscher allegedly needed the meeting with Havel to make him, as an unknown political official, at least a bit popular. This does not seem to be a very polite or constructive approach and can damage Czechoslovakia's prestige abroad. But most of all the Charter 77 members are discrediting themselves.

Our country at the beginning of the process of restructuring and democratizations of society needs law and order more than ever before. This was stated during yesterday's meeting between Czechoslovak Vice Premier Matej Lucan and Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek. Both of them agreed that this is the only way for our country to thrive.

Signature Detracted, Threatening Letters Received
AU0908105689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 89 p 1

["mb"-signed article: "What They, Allegedly, Do Not Want, and What Is Happening in the Process"—quotation marks as published]

[Text] "I have read the article headlined What They Want, published on Saturday 27 July, and have decided to write something in that connection. I am 28 years old, married, and have a 2-and-1/2-year-old son. I am working as a bricklayer. The reason I am writing is that I am one of those who obviously let himself be betrayed by the Few Sentences appeal, and signed it.

"However, by signing it I have probably given my support to people with whom I do not want anything in common; especially after reading the paragraph subheaded A Democratic Republic, I understood quite a lot. Therefore, I wish my signature under the Few Sentences appeal to be regarded as a mistake! And I am publicly retracting it. If you can publish this, then do so in the interest of the others who fell for it."

The author has signed his letter to the editorial office. But he is begging us not to expose his family to danger. He is aware of various threats and violent acts. We understand his request and have had enough experience to comply with it. Namely, the fact remains that in our society forces that shy away from nothing react to the various "chartists'" and other illegal groups' appeals and actions. They are threatening to use violence, screaming for bloody revenge and writing letters that wantonly insult the honest citizens who publicly, on the pages of RUDE PRAVO, support the policy of the party and the socialist state. Is it really coincidence that with their signatures these reactionary elements in society provide the cover for the Few Sentences appeal, that they attend actions of the so-called charter and other illegal groups, that they—in the same breath—hail the "charter" and shout death to Communists? The organizers and authors of the Few Sentences appeal assert that they are for freedom and democracy. However, that assertion is nothing but hypocrisy, since the means chosen by those who gather under the "charter's" banner have nothing at all in common with democracy. This, among other things, is also attested to by the facsimiles of authentic letters sent to RUDE PRAVO editorial office.

[The article is accompanied by three facsimiles of anonymous letters reportedly received by the RUDE PRAVO editorial office. The first quotes the words of Mr. Brodsky, "founder of the antisocialist K231 organizations," from a well-known remark he made in 1968: "Even as a kid, I never liked Communists; I have always said that one should tear off a good leg and beat a bad one to death with it!!!! (Signed) K231"

The writer of the second letter announces to the editorial office that he has founded a terrorist organization, the "R.A.S." whose slogan is: "Greetings from the R.A.S. Our slogan is: A dead Communist is a good Communist, a dead estebak (popular term for a member of State Security) is a good estebak."

The third facsimile shows a cartoon depicting a sign with the words "Boubin primeval forest—former protected reserve of Communists. Note: During reduced visibility, shooting is at one's own risk," with RUDE PRAVO adding that this was not the first letter from this anonymous writer and quoting the accompanying text as saying "From the depth of my heart, I wish the extinction of your glorious party. Back to the trees with you. In a reserve."]

Investigator Interviewed on 'Few Sentences' Case
AU1008092389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 89 pp 1, 2

["Against the Provoking of Unrest and Acts to Exert Pressure; RUDE PRAVO and CTK Interviews Chief Investigator of the National Security Corps in Prague"—date not given; all quotation marks as published]

[Text] Prague—As our public has been informed, prosecution proceedings are under way in Prague concerning the criminal act of sedition in accordance with Article 100, Paragraph 1, Section (a) of the Criminal Code, in connection with the production and dissemination of printed matter entitled A Few Sentences. In view of the interest of the broad public in the progress of the investigation, RUDE PRAVO and CTK staff journalists asked Lieutenant Colonel Jaroslav Spura, chief investigator of the National Security Corps in Prague, for an interview.

[Question] Our press and other media speak about the dissemination of the appeal and about persons soliciting signatures. What have you ascertained in the course of the investigation to date?

[Spura] Fairly young people lacking knowledge or experience of life and politics predominate among the organizers of the actions to get signatures and among those who propagate the Few Sentences appeal. Also among them are people who for personal, character, and moral reasons have come into conflict with the principles of social life or the laws of this country; persons who have believed the attractive slogans about democracy and freedom proclaimed by the followers of Charter 77 or the offshoots of the so-called initiatives, and people who knowingly oppose the socialist system. A numerically very strong group is formed by people who have never been interested in, or have had very little interest in, politics, whose work ethic has been bad, or those who are not working. Nor is there among them a lack of people who have been sentenced once or several times for various criminal offenses, as well as persons who consume disproportionate amounts of alcohol or who have been treated for mental disorders.

[Question] Can you name concrete examples?

[Spura] For example, when soliciting signatures, Z.F. of Kyjov demanded Kcs100 as a contribution for Charter 77 and the organizers of the action. In the past he was prosecuted for violent criminal offenses and fraud. R.K. of Prague, not working, prosecuted six times for the criminal offenses of parasitism and rowdyism, a heavy drinker, treated in a mental hospital.

J.L. of Klatovy, not working, prosecuted three times for parasitism, sexual abuse, and leaving the republic. Mentally disturbed.

J.S. of Pardubice, not working, prosecuted for the offense against property in socialist ownership.

J.S. of Chocen. Recipient of a disability pension, prosecuted for the criminal offense of unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and toxic substances. He solicited signatures in restaurants and trains. I could go on and on like this.

[Question] How have the aforementioned persons been soliciting the signatures in support of the Few Sentences appeal?

[Spura] Even though one cannot generalize, it is possible to say that in the majority of cases the signatures were solicited in cheap restaurants, dance-halls, trains, and so on. A number of people actually did not know what they were signing because they were under the influence of alcohol. Among them are people who have been sentenced several times (up to nine times) for criminal offenses. In order to get the maximum number of votes, the signatures were even solicited from patients in mental hospitals. For example, for this reason Engineer J.L. was visited in the Bohnice mental hospital by J.M., one of the former inmates. At the same time, J.M. squeezed out of him another signature whereby he agreed that the letter signed by him should be delivered to the U.S. Embassy in Prague. When, after his release, Engineer J.L. heard from Radio Free Europe that the radio will regularly publish the names of all persons who signed the Few Sentences appeal, he became frightened and tried to cross the state border to Austria illegally. He was apprehended by the border guards.

[Question] Has further criminal activity surfaced in the course of the investigation?

[Spura] Yes, above all, various forms of blackmail and intimidation of those citizens and officials who publicly expressed their disagreement with the "A Few Sentences" appeal. They have been receiving anonymous letters or letters signed in someone else's name, in which the writers insult and slander them, or threaten to start fires or physically liquidate them. Similar pressure is also being exerted on some citizens who refused to sign the appeal. Some of the threatening letters are signed by some sort of "Independent Control Bureau of Charter 89." For example, the chairman of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Enterprise Committee at the Nosek Mine in Tuchlovice has received more than 50 threatening letters. Individuals and organizations have been receiving letters attacking and grossly insulting party and government representatives, and slandering the socialist system in the CSSR and the ongoing democratization process."

[Question] What would you like to say at the end of our interview?

[Spura] The investigation has not been concluded yet, and we are simultaneously assessing evidence against specific persons. Despite that, today we can already say that behind all this there are persons affiliated in Charter 77 and supported, in particular, by the radio stations Radio Free Europe and Voice of America, which for many years now have been striving to overthrow the socialist state system in the CSSR. To accomplish this, they seek their allies and helpers abroad, for example, among Solidarity members in the Polish People's Republic, but also among the state representatives of some Western countries. We can base this assertion on one of the seized documents concerning the recent visit by FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher to the CSSR. Its content not only unveils the power interests of members of the Charter 77 leadership, but also their attempts to misuse the development of cooperation with the FRG for their benefit. The material openly reveals the objectives of the Charter 77 representatives, and those who can be used to achieve these objectives. However, when their ideas are not fulfilled, they come, for example, to the following conclusions. I will read to you several sentences from Petr Uhl's letter to Vaclav Havel: "...In this situation I consider Genscher's additional cancellation of the invitation (for breakfast) and its replacement by an invitation for only you alone, to be—to express it undiplomatically—outrageous and even rude.... Today you are in a completely different position than you were 2 years ago. Compared with you, Genscher is (both in Czechoslovakia and in the world) an unknown political official. It is he who needs the meeting with you..." The letter further categorically demands that the breakfast should be attended either by all selected Charter 77 members or by no one, with the conclusion that "...at least it will be a lesson to Genscher's Ostpolitik, which urgently needs such lessons."

Evaluating the support extended by some circles in the West to Charter 77 in connection with the investigated cause of the "A Few Sentences" appeal and the impudence with which its representatives dare to dictate their will to the state representative of the FRG or scold him for the current trend of the Eastern policy, a number of questions which cannot be underestimated come to hand.

To sum up the course of the investigation to date, I would like to say that the objective of the "A Few Sentences" appeal is to provoke unrest and acts to exert pressure, and disturb public order. The authors of the appeal are not interested in the positive development of restructuring in our republic.

Milos Jakes Interviewed by Madrid's EL PAIS

LD0108043289 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, has granted an interview to the Spanish daily EL PAIS. In the interview he answered a number of questions concerning

the assessment of the international political situation and the Czechoslovak foreign policy and the present development and progress of the process of restructuring and democratization in our country.

European Council, Socialist Contacts Welcomed

AU0908171889 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Aug 89 p 6

[Article by Vladimir Sokolov, a NOVOSTI commentator: "More Openness, More Cooperation; The European Council and Socialist Countries"]

[Excerpts] The new thinking, which is putting down roots in the international arena, is strengthened by events that are more and more identified with the word "first." For example, at the beginning of the year a delegation from the European Council, led by its parliamentary chairman, a Swede, Anders Borg, visited the Soviet Union for the first time. On 6 July Mikhail Gorbachev, at the end of his visit to France, was the first senior representative of a socialist country to address the European Council at its headquarters in Strasbourg. For the first time in the council's 40 year existence its parliament voted to grant a statute of "the specially invited" to Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Yugosiavia. [passage omitted]

For the socialist states concluding ties with the European Council is interesting and useful since both the CEMA and Warsaw Pact organizations lack the mechanism of mutual cooperation at a parliamentary level. Therefore, it is possible to welcome in itself the granting of the statute of "the specially invited" to four East European countries. However, the question of the logic of the choice comes to mind. I also put this question to Anders Borg.

"The council granted them this statute which proceeded from the two key events in cooperation between the East and the West: from development in the sphere of human rights and European security," he said. "Democratization in these countries and the elections carried out in Poland and the USSR inflame the idea that in those countries there is no prerequisite for a return to the conditions of the past. In the future we are considering granting the statute to other socialist countries—many of them are still not yet up to it."

It is impossible to agree with an issue formulated in this way. In Europe—despite the fact that for centuries it was the scene of struggles with authoritarianism—democratic principles and the recognition of differences in political, cultural, and intellectual life always triumphed in the end. Such variety and pluralism in the selection of the individual method of democratic changes is the basis of the entire foreign policy of the countries of the socialist world. And in this connection, the granted statute of "the specially invited" of this or that country, according to how "they match up to" the Western canon, is reminiscent of efforts to exert pressure on the sovereign rights and freedom of socialist countries.

Naturally, I am not calling upon the European Council to proceed in accordance with my principles, but we want these principles to be based upon more cultural international ties as required by the idea of a common European home. It will only be possible to build this home if everyone participates and if all the realities of life at the end of the 20th century are considered. Step by step we must get rid of out-of-date stereotypes.

The implementation of direct television-bridges with the participation of deputies from the European Council and the socialist countries can facilitate this. Great scope for various types of contacts is provided by the European Council's open document on reversing huge natural and technological catastrophes, on preventing them, and on organizing assistance to eradicate their consequences. The European cultural convention, within whose framework relations between East and West can be developed, is also open to states which are not members of the European Council.

Despite some problems of a political nature, the impression is given that the European Council is willing to develop broad ties with the socialist world and that it has taken steps in this direction.

Estonian 'Romanticism' Over Restructuring Viewed

AU0908150989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 89 p 6

[Karel Ulik report: "Kohvik on Pikk Palg"]

[Text] Let me explain right at the beginning: Kohvik is Estonian for coffee and, consequently, also means cafe and Pikk Palg is the name of a charming little street in Tallinn's old town. Our kohvik in the historic heart of the city is practically the only place where they sell, besides the terrible coffee, a cognac which is even worse—100 grams for R4.80. But, in the end, it is easier to talk while drinking this cognac than it is with the sticky over-sweetened juice which, apart from mineral water, is the only alcohol-free drink for sale here in hotels and restaurants without problems and at the legal price.

Tallinn is a beautiful city. In many ways the little streets of the Old Town are reminiscent of the Mala Strana except for the small taverns where old men sit and chatter away about all sorts of things—soccer, women, and the economy. There are none of those here. However, people also spend their time gossiping in these kohviks. But about other things. Restructuring has given people democracy by the sackful. Unfortunately, without instructions on how to use it. Many people are groping around in the dark, fleeing from extreme to extreme, often shooting from the hip. In many places—sadly—literally.

Estonians are clear about everything. Allegedly, everything bad comes from Moscow, almost no one will speak Russian with you, and educated people act as if they had never learned Russian at all. "Down with the Soviet oppressors!" is the cry at mass gatherings. "At last freedom for the Estonian people!" "Down with Estonian nationalism, give us our right to the Russian language, do not restrict our voting rights!" is the cry at other gatherings. I cannot make heads or tails of this! You have to look hard to find any symbols of Soviet statehood.

We will have our own currency, so my guide Eve tells me over a glass of ersatz cognac. The Estonian crown. Good, I tell her, but what about protecting the economy, it is essential to have one's own border, one's own customs.... We will have them, answers a senior party functionary who is sitting next to us. How do you wish to sustain yourselves, I reply, are you not afraid that Moscow will cut off the supply of electricity and gas, that it will stop supplying things that you need? We will sustain ourselves by tourism.

So help me, political romanticism is sometimes a weak expression. It is not that there are no opportunities for the development of tourism here. There are hundreds of them, the streets are literally paved with money. It is only necessary not to be lazy and bend down and pick it up. It is also possible to very easily enumerate hundreds of shortcomings in local tourism. Apparently, the Swedes and the Finns will arrange everything and so can we as long as we conclude direct agreements with Tallinn. No one will talk to us if we go through Moscow. I already see hordes of Western tourists, how they are throwing dollars away and not asking for anything for them. How thrilled they are with the bureaucratic management of hospitality, with the one kind of food available in the interhotels, and with the walk of more than 5 kilometers to the overgrown, otherwise picturesque, Rokka al Mare open air museum in the Kopli Gulf of the Baltic Sea where no one will give them water or sell them a postcard.

In translation one of the Tallinn towers is called Peep Into the Kitchen. Who knows what some of the cooks of Estonian policy are cooking under the saucepan's lid. It is no secret that it contains a considerable dose of the hot spice of foreign provenience.

All of this and much more was gone into in that kohvik. It cannot be said in a particularly cordial and friendly spirit. In short, over a terrible cognac....

FRG Fashion Magazine To Appear in Prague

AU0908142489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 89 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "By Telex, Mail, Telephone" column]

[Text] The [West German] BURDA magazine will start appearing in Czechoslovakia towards the end of this year. It will come out quarterly in a print run of 100,000 copies. The first issue, which will focus on winter fashion, will have 64 pages, 36-40 pages of sewing instructions, and two folded sheets of patterns. It will cost Kcs40. BURDA will be distributed exclusively through newsstands of the Postal Newspaper Subscription Service.

Bonn Warned on Giving Emigration Aid to Citizens
LD0708174289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 07 Aug 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—For some days now, the Federal German media has been conducting a vociferous campaign on behalf of some GDR citizens who are being granted an illegal stay in the FRG Embassy in Budapest and who hope to gain illegal entry into the FRG. As Dr Denis Ruh, deputy spokesman for the GDR Foreign Ministry, explained in Berlin today, such behavior on the part of foreign representatives of the FRG represents a serious intervention into the GDR's sovereignty.

As reports over the weekend imply, the Bonn Foreign Ministry now has intervened in this campaign as well. They should know that, according to international law, FRG embassies have no right to act on behalf of GDR citizens in matters such as travel and visas. The assumption of so-called responsibility for looking after citizens from other countries on the part of the FRG is a typically pan-German presumption which must be most emphatically rejected, the spokesman stressed. Attention is firmly drawn to the fact that both official government intervention from Bonn in the GDR's sovereign rights, and campaigns that degenerate into attempted blackmail of other countries may result in serious consequences.

In connection with this, it should be borne in mind that the GDR has established legislation on all these matters, most recently in the directive on travel of GDR citizens to other countries dated 30 November 1988. The generosity with which this directive is administered is shown by the figures of foreign travel, which also are known in Bonn. In the 1 January-31 July 1989 period, for example, 3.5 million GDR citizens made visits to non-socialist countries, including 3.288 million to the FRG and West Berlin. Bonn also is aware of how considerate the GDR can be in bringing families together, in accordance with its regulations. The Bonn authorities should not worry about matters that do not concern them, unless they want to jeopardize all the positive developments in this area, Denis Ruh explained.

The activities in which the FRG presently is engaged can lead only to a strain in relations between the two German states, the spokesman's statement continues. The GDR also will not allow its traditionally close and positive relations with the Hungarian People's Republic to be strained by machinations of this kind.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized, in conclusion, that the GDR expected Bonn to show some restraint. The federal capital should be aware of the implications of its actions and should not carelessly endanger what has been achieved already.

'Hysterical' FRG Campaign on Asylum-Seekers
LD0908212689 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2030 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] A correspondent's report on GDR television this evening described frontline reporting as the hysterical campaign by the FRG mass media about some people who want to leave the GDR illegally via FRG foreign missions. What they refer to as a great stream of people was, in fact, 136 people camping out in inhumane conditions at the FRG Permanent Mission in Berlin and 158 people at Bonn's embassy in Budapest. Attempts were being made to persuade GDR citizens to take rash steps through instructions from the producer [regieanweisungen], lies about alleged restrictions on travel to Hungary, and the complete manipulation of figures. Those familiar with GDR policy know that no GDR citizen is prevented from visiting a foreign embassy and no one need fear any consequences on leaving. This intensified anti-GDR campaign is aimed at concealing what the FRG cannot come to grips with, i.e. its problems with asylum- seekers, the increasingly pressing housing shortage, mass unemployment, and much more. Warning voices point out that Bonn's campaign of interference is aimed at provoking harsher actions, as it is termed, on the part of the GDR. After all, no state can allow itself to be blackmailed and the GDR has to insure that its laws are applicable to all citizens equally. It again quotes the statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman to the effect that the generally positive development of relations must not be harmed.

Agreement Reached With FRG on Book Return
AU1008133289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Aug 89 pp 1-2

[ADN report: "Mutual Return of Books Agreed With FRG"]

[Excerpt] Berlin—The mutual return of library stocks removed during the war was agreed upon by an exchange of notes between the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR on Tuesday [8 August]. During the exchange of notes in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin, envoy Hans Schindler, head of the GDR experts delegation, said that it could be stated with satisfaction today that on the basis of the cultural agreement signed on 6 May 1986, it was possible to carry out the most comprehensive exchange in the history of both German states, of cultural goods moved because of the war. He said that the GDR was ready to continue to cooperate in trying to work out this issue.

Franz Juergen Staab, FRG charge d'affaires ad interim, said that this accord was another step toward improving relations between the two states. He added that it held out hopes that other difficult problems could also be solved if both sides really wanted them to be solved. [passage omitted]

Report Criticizes Visits to FRG Missions
AU0808194389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 89 p 2

[ADN report: "An Exclusive Affair of the GDR"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—As publicized by Western media, politicians, and agencies, some GDR citizens visited FRG embassies abroad and the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR to discuss personal affairs. According to

international law, FRG representations do not have any rights or duties to take care of GDR citizens. The GDR, under the the laws of which all citizens are equal, is exclusively responsible for their affairs. Individuals cannot obtain extralegal treatment through visits to the embassies of other countries.

Berlin Senator, Gerhard Beil Discuss Cooperation

AU0908120889 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 9 Aug 89 p 4

["ejw" report: "Trade With GDR Is Becoming Easier"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 August—The meeting on Tuesday afternoon [8 August] between GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil and Berlin's Economics Senator Peter Mitzscherling was the first contact of the Senate of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Alternative List with the GDR in the economic sphere. The talks focused on, among other things, issues concerning environmental technology, tourism as well as possibilities of technical cooperation in the field of fairs and exhibitions. The date of the meeting, which was not previously announced, had been officially set immediately after the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and Mayor Walter Momper on 19 June. This was the first of a series of meetings between Mitzscherling and government representatives from CEMA states scheduled for the next few weeks.

Since the beginning of the year the GDR has been hinting that it is ready to adopt a more pragmatic course concerning economic relations with West Berlin. Thus, in the past few months it has been possible for GDR enterprises to purchase spare parts in West Berlin without using the services of the East Berlin foreign trade organization.

FRG's Seiters Criticized on Youth Exchange

AU0808203389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Aug 89 p 2

[ADN report: "You Cannot Impress Anybody With Ignorance"]

[Text] Berlin—Some FRG media are currently reporting on recent statements made by Rudolf Seiters, FRG minister in the Chancellor's Office, on an allegedly unbalanced youth exchange between the GDR and the FRG. Seiters has grossly distorted this exchange in his statements.

Answering a relevant question, Juergen Heinrich, director general of "Youth Tourist," the Free German Youth [FDJ] travel agency, stressed that it was common practice in the GDR to thoroughly inform oneself before making public statements. In the FRG, the opposite was obviously the case. Otherwise, it would not have escaped the FRG minister's notice that over three times more people live in the FRG than in the GDR, and he would also know that the costs for tourists are much higher in the FRG than in the GDR. It is known that the exchange of young tourists between the two countries develops on a non-currency basis. The director general said that it should be noted that contrary to the statements made by Seiters, a number of travel agencies in the FRG were already unable now to implement meetings between GDR and FRG youths in relevant FRG facilities to the extent desired by the FDJ travel agency for a long time.

He added that moreover, people in the GDR were wondering why Seiters was dealing with matters that solely concerned the Free German Youth and the Federal Association of German Youth Organizations [DBJR]. This all the more so since the FDJ does not know of any complaints by the DBJR about the youth exchange. Juergen Heinrich said that the agreements concluded by the two organizations on the development of youth tourism between the GDR and the FRG had proved their worth. He added that if Mr Seiters really wanted to do something for the development of youth exchange between the two countries, he should work for the discontinuation of any type of provocation and harassment of young GDR tourists by the Federal Border Police.

Honecker Sends Message to Castro on Train Wreck

AU0808171689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 89 p 1

[ADN report: "GDR Condolences on Train Accident in Cuba; Erich Honecker Sent Telegram to Fidel Castro"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On the occasion of the train accident near Colon in the Cuban province of Mantanzas, in which at least 33 people were reported to have been killed on Friday [4 August], Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed the deeply-felt sympathy of the GDR State Council and people to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba. I ask you to also convey our sincere condolences to the relatives of the victims, the telegram said.

Economic Statistics for July Released

AU0908081589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Aug 89 p 1

[ADN report: "GDR National Economy in July; Successful Labor Initiatives in the 40th Year of the GDR"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—According to preliminary data, the produced national income increased 4.0 percent in July. The construction of 16,523 apartments was concluded. Thus, housing conditions improved for 50,000 citizens. The turnover in the retail trade increased by 4 percent and in industrial goods by 6.1 percent. The population's personal disposable income was 3.1 percent higher than in the previous year. In foreign trade, the GDR continued to achieve an export surplus.

In industry, the growth of the industrial goods production amounted to 4.4 percent. Net production increased 5.9 percent and labor productivity 6.0 percent. Costs were reduced by 1.0 percent. The high rate of the introduction of key technologies continued. By the end

of July, the production of office and personal computers increased 14 percent, of computer printers 32 percent, and of semiconductor elements and electronic components 26 percent.

In July, 14 facilities of the investment state plan were put into service to strengthen the material-technological basis of the national economy. These include facilities for the production of freezers in the Erfurt Refrigerator Works State Enterprise [VEB], monolithic circuits in the VEB Semiconductor Works, Frankfurt (Oder), integrated circuits in the VEB Hermsdorf Ceramical Works, cardboard packaging material in the VEB Cardboard Works, Arnstadt, and the new breads and pastries works in Stendal of the VEB Bread and Pastries Combine, Magdeburg.

In the construction sector, the growth in net production amounted to 4.5 percent, and labor productivity increased 5.2 percent. All bezirks fulfilled the housing construction plan. In industrial construction, the production plan for construction was fulfilled with 100.3 percent.

In agriculture, the state procurement plan for animal products was exceeded by 4,100 tonnes of slaughter animals, by 12,600 tonnes of milk, and by 1 million eggs by the end of July.

In the transportation sector, transportation requirements of the economy were implemented in July. On account of the low water level of the Elbe, Saale, and Oder, only irregular shipping was possible. In connection with school vacations and the children's and youth exchange with the People's Republic of Poland, the railroad put additional 937 long-distance trains into service. The posts and telecommunications sector increased its telephone and telex services by 2.9 percent in July.

In the initiative "Return Funds to the State—Contribute to National Income," the industrial, construction, and transportation combines and the bezirk councils returned energy sources, raw materials, and material and financial funds valued at M280 million for the direct disposal of the state.

In the individual sectors of industry, the following growth in net production and labor productivity, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved by the end of July:

	Net production	Labor Productivity	Reduction in prime costs
		—in percent—	
Coal and energy	5.2	4.7	0.8
Ore mining, metallurgical industry, and potash	1.7	1.9	0.4
Chemical industry	5.4	5.7	0.5
Electrical engineering, electronics	12.8	12.4	3.0
Heavy machinery and installation construction	3.6	5.2	0.6
Machine tools and processing machinery construction	6.3	7.2	0.9
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	4.1	3.7	0.1
Light industry	6.9	6.7	0.8
Glass and ceramics industry	1.6	2.6	0.4
Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuffs industry	6.5	7.0	1.0

Within bezirk-administerd industry, the following development in the growth of net production and the production of manufactured goods for the population, and the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net production	Manufactured goods for the population	Reduction in prime costs
		—in percent—	
Capital city of Berlin	7.1	1.6	1.8
Cottbus	7.6	7.3	1.6
Dresden	7.1	2.9	1.5
Erfurt	7.5	4.6	0.9
Frankfurt	7.6	11.0	2.6
Gera	8.4	6.9	1.7
Halle	3.9	4.4	1.1
Karl-Marx-Stadt	6.0	4.3	1.4
Leipzig	5.3	3.9	0.5
Magdeburg	10.2	6.7	1.4
Neubrandenburg	6.8	2.4	0.7
Potsdam	9.4	6.0	2.0
Rostock	7.3	4.1	1.0
Schwerin	9.0	7.1	1.3
Suhl	8.3	3.5	1.6

LDPD Wants Better Domestic Information

AU0908115889 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] The Liberal Democratic Party of the GDR [LDPD] has proposed that the country's media should better inform the GDR's citizens about domestic policy events. Relevant proposals are contained in a document

that the LDPD Central Executive Council conveyed to party-state leader Erich Honecker for the forthcoming 12th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The LDPD holds the view that the role of local parliaments should be strengthened, and the GDR citizens' legal security should be enhanced.

Namibians End Successful Industrial Training
AU1008123789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Aug 89 p 1

[ADN report: "Good Training in GDR Assessed Highly"]

[Text] Windhoek—Namibian business quarters and representatives of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Windhoek expressed their appreciation for the training level of Namibians who have returned from the GDR, where they previously lived. They said that university graduates, nurses, agricultural experts, skilled forestry workers, railroad workers, and aircraft mechanics were now urgently needed in developing the southwest African country's economy.

In addition to the 250 Namibians who have arrived in Windhoek in the past weeks by special Interflug flights, others who had received a training in the GDR years ago returned from Angola and Zambia. In more than a decade, 1,100 Namibians have been trained as skilled workers in the GDR alone.

As Hans-Georg Schleicher, head of the GDR mission in Windhoek, learned during a visit to Ovamboland recently, the first Namibians who returned from the GDR were welcomed in their native areas in the north of the country. In a discussion, the chief of the Ndonga—one of the two largest Ovambo tribes—stressed that for the new life in an independent Namibia, the treasure of experiences and knowledge that his compatriots have brought back from the GDR was particularly valuable.

*Horn Statement on Nyers-Ceausescu Meeting

25000369a Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 10 Jul 89 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Gyula Horn informed the press in Bucharest concerning the meeting between Rezso Nyers and Nicolae Ceausescu.

In his statement Horn said that the meeting took place in response to a Romanian initiative. He mentioned that for the Hungarian delegation the decision to attend was not an easy one to reach. "In the end we decided to accept the initiative, because in our judgment one must negotiate, particularly in a relationship burdened with grave problems...." He stressed that the Hungarian party made it clear from the outset that only an informal, unofficial exchange of ideas could take place.

"We enumerated all those problems which burden our relationship. From a practical standpoint the areas of agreement were limited to the idea that the interests of two neighboring countries demand the improvement of conditions. The Hungarian delegation expressed its view that from a practical standpoint only the economic relations are satisfactory, and that from the political standpoint we have reached a low point. No substantive steps were taken following the Arad summit meeting.

"What complex issues are we dealing with? We mentioned that the Romanian party has not given a response to the merits of a single Hungarian proposal, and that such proposals were rejected. From a practical standpoint they are not willing to negotiate about any subject that serves to increase tensions between the two countries.

"Comrade Rezso Nyers separately emphasized that the program by which settlements are rearranged much be stopped without delay. We may start out only on this basis, only on the basis of resolving the problems. Accordingly, there is a need for a new approach, a new basis for negotiations which has its essence in two factors. On the one hand: we must build in every area starting from the foundation, and must make renewed arrangements to resolve the pressing problems. On the other hand, we must take our gravest concerns one by one and before anything else, because these are the ones that will influence the other areas...."

The foreign minister had this to say concerning the Romanian reaction: "Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the problems mentioned do not exist in Romania. They have resolved the nationalities issue perfectly in that country, there are no concerns in that area, moreover, Romania is the country in the world which has best resolved this issue.

"I must say," Horn emphasized, "that the entire meeting was characterized by an extremely heated debate, and that from the practical standpoint only one agreement was reached in the context of rearranging the settlements: Nicolae Ceausescu confirmed that a Hungarian council delegation should travel to Romania. We agreed to that, on the other hand we requested that the delegation study the settlement rearrangement problem mainly in Transylvania. The answer to this was that they will establish the program for the delegation.

Hungarian Foreign Minister's Statement to "The Week"

Responding to questions raised by Endre Aczel, Gyula Horn discussed the broader context of the consultations on the Hungarian television program "The Week" on Sunday.

He said that significant progress was made as compared to the Warsaw summit, from the standpoint of both documents and initiatives regarding disarmament.

[Aczel] What does this signify in terms of the Hungarian People's Army?

[Horn] On the one hand it means that in the framework of doing away with disproportions there will be an opportunity for significant reductions, and from another vantage point, consistent with the agreement, this relates in general to the removal of Soviet troops stationed in Hungary.

The head of the Soviet delegation stressed that, consistent with progress made at the Vienna negotiations, the Soviet Union will begin to exchange views with Warsaw Pact member nations in which Soviet armed forces are stationed. In this context Rezso Nyers, the head of our delegation emphasized that Hungary is prepared to begin such negotiations.

[Aczel] What situation could evolve in Hungary prior to 1992 in the framework of this agreement?

[Horn] First of all Hungary may become part of the so-called Central European zone, where primary actions will be taken with regard to the reduction of stockpiled conventional armaments. On the other hand, an appropriately paced removal of Soviet troops may take place, resulting in the reduction of military tension and defense expenditures.

This is the first time that we have stated that socialism does not have a model that can be applied generally. The participants reflected a consensus and agreed with this statement.

St Stephen Procession Scheduled for 20 Aug

LD0808082389 Budapest MTI in English
0706 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI)—After 40 years, there will again be a procession with the holy right of Saint Stephen in Budapest on August 20th, St Stephen's Day. The holy relic of the Hungarians is kept in St Stephen Basilica in Budapest.

Last year, hundreds of thousands of people could pay their tribute to the holy right of the 950th anniversary of the death of the state-founding Hungarian king.

This year, the celebration will start with a religious service conducted by Cardinal Laszlo Paskai, the archbishop of Esztergom and head of the Catholic bishops bench of Hungary, in the basilica, to be followed by a procession with the participation of various churches and high ranking state officials.

Up to 1949, 20th of August had been a religious national holiday. Since then, it has been celebrated as the Day of the Constitution and the New Bread, although the church has always held legal commemorations of the state-founder. This year several opposition organizations protested against the official commemoration on August 20 of a Constitution approved in 1949.

*Soviets Build Temporary Military Loading Dock

2500037Ic Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian
21 Jul 89 p 5

[Text] A temporary military loading dock has been built in Hajduhadhazteglas. As a result the local railroad station and the nearby Attila street will be relieved of all military movement.

The background to this story is that in the course of implementing the recent Soviet troop exchange in Debrecen the entire combat equipment, mostly armored units, were loaded and unloaded at the Hajduhadhazteglas railroad station. This took place when the armored training regiment stationed in Debrecen left Hungary, and a Soviet motorized infantry regiment from Szombathely took its place. The tanks plowed meter-deep ditches into Attila street near the railroad station; they broke water mains, knocked down drinking fountains, and damaged the railroad underpass, making it hazardous. In response to the population's strong protest, Hajdu-Bihar County Council Chairman Imre Szabo convened a special meeting with representatives of Soviet and Hungarian military organs and local leaders. On 20 June they reached an agreement that the people's complaints must be remedied right where the damage occurred and within the shortest period of time.

Captain Mihaly Vass, deputy director of the Hungarian People's Army No 5 military transport directorate, told the MTI correspondent that henceforth no caterpillar-driven Soviet units will be loaded at the railroad station.

'Third Side' Representatives Hold News Briefing

LD0808214189 Budapest MTI in English
1756 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI)—The social organizations making up the third side in the political talks wish to become participants with full rights, said Istvan Kukorelli, acting president of the Patriotic People's Front, at a press conference on Tuesday, at which representatives of the third side of the national roundtable set forth their views.

On behalf of the third side, Mr Kukorelli stressed that the coordination talks should be made more effective: So far, the sides had made mostly only declarations of intent, but no concrete agreements had been reached. Mr Kukorelli said that several organizations are still missing from the roundtable. He mentioned that the Federation of Political Prisoners, the National Federation of Entrepreneurs, the National Council of Cooperatives, the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and church oganizations have indicated their wish to join in. According to the position of the third side, no single organization should be excluded from the roundtable talks.

Discussing the activity of the individual committees, Mr Kukorelli said that the talks about the law on parties have come to an almost complete standstill, as the opposition roundtable wishes to discuss the infrastructure of the parties and their financial support as part of this, contrary to the other two negotiating sides. With respect to publicity, the unified position of the third side is that the impartiality and objectivity of the national institutions is of the utmost importance, and that a political equality of chances should be ensured to the parties prior to the elections.

With respect to the order of elections, they are of the opinion that one-third of the mps to be elected should be nominated on party lists, and two-thirds in the individual constituencies, as the political conditions of the multi-party system today are not sufficiently established to make it possible to hold elections for a full list.

(The organization comprising the third side are the left-wing Alternative Union, the Patriotic People's Front, the Democratic Youth Union of Hungary [DEMISZ], the Federation of Hungarian Anti-Fascists and Resistance Fighters, the Women's Federation, the Ferenc Munnich Society, and SZOT, the Central Council of Trade Unions).

MDF News Briefing Announces 20-22 Oct Meeting

LD0908203289 Budapest MTI in English
1742 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 9 (MTI)—The Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF), which has 17,350 members at present, is to hold its national meeting from October 20 to 22, and will decide on the amended statutes and the

further plans of the organization at that time. It will also make public its election manifesto, MDF leaders informed journalists at a press conference held on Wednesday in Budapest.

MDF spokesman Csaba Gy. Kiss said the organization noted its election success with moderate optimism. In his view, quite a few people cast their vote for the MDF in a reaction against the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. He noted that the MPS elected do not represent the Opposition Roundtable in parliament. The Opposition Roundtable is not the supreme political organization of the opposition, but it does play a major role in reaching an agreement with representatives of power in the transitory period about the rules of democratic transition. Mr Kiss also said that the MDF does not hold the organizations that make up the third side at the political talks to be politically and economically independent. However, the MDF would like the discussions to bring about results as soon as possible, so that a legitimate parliament could enact laws as early as possible.

Answering questions, the members of the MDF presidium left no doubt that they do not wish to consider any sort of coalition prior to the elections. They are calling for a change in system, for a multi-party and democratic Hungary, and for human living possibilities. All this should be realized free of foreign influence and according to the will of the country. The most important issue today is for the elections to be impartial and free, and that all national interests be expressed.

It was also announced at the press conference that 12 MDF members had set up a public limited company called "Forum", aimed at providing the eocnomic and legal framework for the publication of the MDF daily at the earliest possible launching date. The PLC's equity is planned to be 30 million forints. To acquire this, the society plans to issue 3,000 shares, each having a 10,000-forint denomination.

Peasant Association Names Leaders, Announces Aim

LD0708101389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] The Hungarian Peasant Association has reformed. The organization does not wish to operate as a political party. Its aim is that land property be restored on the basis of the 1945 property deeds, and that land be made inheritable. Furthermore, it urges that a decision be made by referendum on the self government and independence of villages.

At the meeting held in Somogy County in Torokkoppany, Vince Voros became president of the peasant association, and Jeno Gerbovicz became general secretary.

*Reform Circles Schedule September Meeting

25000371a Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Jul 89 p 5

[Text] At its meeting Wednesday afternoon the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Budapest Reform Circle formulated a position concerning a new national reform circle conference and the timely political issues to be discussed by representatives of the reform movement. The meeting lasted late into the night. At the last meeting of the reform circles held in Szeged it was decided that the next meeting would be held in the fall, in Budapest. The Budapest Reform Circle agreed to the task of preparing the meeting. Following an exhausting debate the meeting prepared a proposal concerning the goals, possibilities, and administration of the meeting planned for September. The proposal will be submitted to the national preparatory conference to convene on 28 July.

According to the proposal there will be a 2-day working meeting in September. Preliminary debate materials will be published, possibly in the pages of the party press. The proposal concerning a party program deals with four topics. In addition to ideological and specialized policy sections the proposal contains clashing views with regard to key historical issues, and an election program plan. Concerning the latter they are initiating a broadly based press campaign. The results of the campaign will be presented in summary form as the basis for debate to the members of the reform movement at their conference.

On the first day of the conference they will expect to hear a report concerning negotiations with the Opposition Roundtable and about the MSZMP program. Subsequently the conference will break up into sections, preparing recommendations in the fields of ideology, organizational rules, the election campaign program, the constitution, important laws, and specialized policies. An editorial committee will finalize the viewpoints expressed by sections. The closing document will summarize views expressed concerning the organizational rule and the election program. All these materials will be submitted to the party congress for adoption. There was unanimous agreement on the idea that the final word concerning all issues pertaining to the conference will be heard at next Friday's national preparatory conference.

Following this discussion, the need for the Budapest Reform Circle to express its position—through its spokesman—concerning the method chosen to force the changing of the name of Ferenc Munnich Street was raised. The meeting was told that this action is being repeated and conjures up some bad memories of historical parallels among the older generation. They feel that in the matter of the Budapest party committee proposal to commemorate 1956 some in-depth exchange of views would be necessary, and that they would revert to this subject at a later date.

Floor Groups View Walesa Proposal, Other Issues

PZPR Floor Group Meets 9 Aug

LD0908211789 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 9—The PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Deputy Floor Group at a meeting today exchanged a broad spectrum of views on many issues relating to the position of the caucus and the functioning of party-member deputies. It touched upon the issues of the floor group's real co-participation in shaping decisions of key importance to the state.

The PUWP Floor Group underscored the very complicated political situation which mainly stems from the state of the economy and market, which arouses social anxiety.

While referring to Monday's statement of Lech Walesa, deputies spoke of a change in the strategy of the opposition and its present striving to seize power quickly and not, for example, through the next parliamentary elections. An attempt to break up the coalition is a tactical element, it was stated. Deputies also pointed out that the statement contradicted the principles of parliamentary democracy in any country. This is because the premier was designated through the sovereign decision of parliament and—as was stated in the PUWP Floor Group—until the outcome of his mission of forming a government is known, one should not make such statements. A question was also put whether it did not mean a departure from the arrangements of the "round table."

The long and heated discussion concerned the identity of deputies and the caucus' ability to act. In this context it was stressed that ideological unity, unity of goals and not only discipline should determine the cohesiveness of the caucus and uniform stand on key matters.

As one of the deputies noted, deputies of reformative leanings are in the majority in the caucus but that nevertheless there are deputies of conservative stances.

Some of the deputies voting for the president and premier contrary to the recommendations of the caucus also took the floor to explain the motives of their behaviour. Some of the discussants thought it necessary for the club to take a stand towards the fact that votes were cast this way.

The caucus referred to the resolution of the 13th PUWP CC [Central Committee] Plenum which points to a new role of the floor group in shaping the party's policy.

There were postulates that the caucus expeditiously table initiatives useful to the country to the Sejm, including ones associated with the expansion of law abidingness (the issue of rallies, further steps associated with the independence of judges) as well as the resolution of the problem of the NZS Independent Students Union.

In connection with the implementation of the resolution of the 13th PUWP CC Plenum, the PUWP Floor Group set up an initiative-giving team to work out directions of transformations in ownership relations. The floor group also formed a team for work on a draft law on political parties.

Solidarity Economic Adviser Cited

LD0908203889 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Excerpts] The Citizens' Parliamentary Club today examined, among other things, the government Budget Bill. Stanislawa Stec met Ryszard Bugaj, Solidarity economic adviser.

[Begin recording] [Bugaj] What do you want to talk to me about?

[Stec] First of all, I would like to talk about the main issue at today's meeting, the budget. There was also a political discussion at the club's meeting, concerning Lech Walesa's authority to put forward the proposal to create a coalition government with the Peasants and Democratic Parties—as I have been told—without consulting the Citizens Parliamentary Club.

[Bugaj] Yes, indeed, there are a few misunderstandings on this matter. Lech Walesa has immense standing in our group, unquestioned authority, in fact; but the problem lies in avoiding a situation where certain suggestions appear outside the group. We do not foresee (?more) trouble.

[Stec] Would you be inclined toward creating a government with the United Peasants and Democratic Parties, as Lech Walesa proposes?

[Bugaj] There are colleagues who hold this view. I have a different view. I think that in Poland's present situation the Solidarity structures should not find themselves in government, regardless of whether it is a grand coalition or a (?limited) coalition. I think the best solution for Poland today is indeed some kind of extra-party cabinet, which has, however, an agreed upon platform. We must first talk about what we want to do and then adapt the structure of the authorities to that wish. Unfortunately it is the other way around at the moment.

Geremek Interviewed on Meeting

LD0908193389 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Opposition Spokesman Bronislaw Geremek interviewed by unidentified correspondent on 9 August; place not given; no video available—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] The citizens Parliamentary Floor Group [OKP] was to discuss today, above all, the budget and finances. But the first hours of the meeting were dominated by political issues. Some of the opposition

deputies did not hide their amazement following the statement by Lech Walesa made the day before yesterday. Senator Lech Koziol asked on whose behalf this statement was made: OKP, Solidarity, or Lech Walesa. The leader of OKP, Bronislaw Geremek, gave the assurance that in the future the deputies will not be taken by suprise with such initiatives.

I would like to ask you to comment on the fact that some of the OKP deputies were suprised with the statement made the day before yesterday by Lech Walesa.

[Geremek] It is true, the last meeting of our group was held about a week ago. Time flies so quickly and communications between Gdansk and Warsaw leave a lot to be desired. I am not suprised, therefore that the deputies were taken by surprise. This, however, was a preliminary point. We then moved on to discussing current issues, the matter of indexation and recompense—here there was surprise that the Senate's statement on this issue failed to get through to the mass media, because the Senate expressed deep concern with the government decision to put the economy on a free market footing, aware that it had absolutely no reserves of meat or other food thereby leaving open the possibility of enormous market destablilization, as well as great anxiety. This can already be seen. But this, too, was a preliminary point and later we discussed the budget. This issue has now been postponed till later as it requires very detailed discussion.

Regarding other matters, another issue was raised, namely the coming anniversary of 21 August, the anniversary of the intervention of the Warsaw Pact armies in Czechoslovakia. It seems that this new parliament should not let this anniversary pass in silence—otherwise we would take upon our shoulders the responsibility for what happened then. There is a proposal for the Senate and the Sejm to pass a relevant resolution disassociating them from what happened in 1968.

[Correspondent] Professor Bronislaw Geremek also stated during today's meeting: We are ready, if need be, to create a government of national responsibility on the principle of coalition with the United Peasants Party and the Democratic Party. We are not giving support to the government of General Kiszczak. The forming of a government by the Solidarity side on its own is not being considered because the OKP is in a minority in the Sejm, said Bronislaw Geremek.

On the other hand, Senator Karol Modzelewski considered as ridiculous the forming of the government without having an alternative economic program to the official one. I failed to gain information on whether Professor Geremek's stance regarding the government is the stance of the entire group. In today's debate Deputy Bugaj said: One should not hide the fact that the OKP is deeply divided on the forming of the government.

Solidarity Committee Communique

LD0908210589 Warsaw PAP in English 1949 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Gdansk, Aug. 9—The "Solidarity" press office submitted to PAP here today documents of the meeting of the Presidium of the National Executive Committee held yesterday.

Following are excerpts of the communique.

The committee considered the valorization sums and rates proposed in connection with the growth of food prices as insufficient in the face of the development of price situation in the recent days and suggested that pay rises, family allowances and minimum old age pensions should be increased.

The meeting recommended a periodical verification of compensations for employees, old age and disability pensioners in accordance with a real price rise, to start as of the end of August.

The meeting—referring to opinions voiced by the union members—stressed the urgent need to establish by the Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group [OKP] in a coalition with the UPP [United Peasants Party] and the DP [Democratic Party] a government that would enjoy society's confidence and could implement full systemic and economic reforms. The meeting suggested that the Solidarity's current political tactics should be more active and quickly react to the course of events. Having discussed the access of "Solidarity" to radio and TV, the Presidium decided to provisionaly appoint Jerzy Zdrada a Presidium plenipotentiary for radio and TV programmes.

The Presidium discussed the setting up of a congress commission which would submitt a draft resolution of the National Executive Committee (KKW) for consultations by regional structures.

The KKW Presidium adopted appropriate documents to be presented at a plenary meeting of the "Solidarity" KKW, to take place in Gdansk on August 19.

In its statement the KKW Presidium said that the personal changes made recently on the highest posts did not let one hope for healing of the political economic situation. At the same time we are witnessing an uncontrolled chase of prices and pays and the collapse of the food market, it said.

In connection with this the "Solidarity" KKW Presidium asked regional authorities to review, in agreement with factory committees, a possibility of staging a protest action.

The Solidarity KKW Presidium presented to OKP deputies and senators recommendations concerning the debate on a draft budget law, due to be held in the parliament in near future.

ZSL Invites Walesa for Talks

LD0908162689 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] The United Peasants Party [ZSL] Presidium Supreme Committee, after deliberations during which it acquainted itself with the country's current socioeconomic situation and discussed its stance on matters linked with the formation of a new government, has expressed its readiness for talks on all subjects with Lech Walesa and invites him to such talks.

ZSL Considers Walesa Proposal

LD1008013289 Warsaw PAP in English 2330 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 9—During a meeting devoted to the formation of a government by Premier Czeslaw Kiszczak and the participation of UPP [United Peasants Party] representatives in it which was held today, the UPP Parliamentary Floor Group determined its stance towards the well-known statement of Lech Walesa on creating a government through a coalition between Solidarity, the UPP and the Democratic Party [DP].

Bentkowski on Walesa's Statement

Commenting on the debates, chairman of the UPP floor group Aleksander Bentkowski told PAP:

As concerns matter number one concerning the government's composition, the deputies of our caucus are unequivocally disenchanted. We expected that arriving for the floor group's meeting after one week, we would learn about the proposed composition of the government from Premier Kiszczak and the president of the UPP CC [Central Committee] Roman Malinowski would be able to say who from the UPP is designated for respective posts. Apart from well-known people, such as our colleagues Kazimierz Olesiak and Jozef Koziol, no other names surfaced.

As concerns the second main topic of the debates, namely Walesa's statement, I do not conceal that in my opinion this is a very important matter, that this is the most important decision which the UPP will have to take in the last 40 years. There can practically be only two solutions. Either we neglect Lech Walesa's proposal and speak unequivocally on the side of the opposition, in other words the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party], but it is not difficult to guess what the social reception of this would be. We would simply cease to exist as a political party.

On the other hand we cannot give an affirmative reply yet because we do not know much about the stand of Lech Walesa and the OKP—Citizens Floor Group. We think however that views will crystallize in the nearest future and the presidia of our cauces will meet and we will then know more details.

I think that the party, if it is to be independent and sovereign, must have the right to freely establish coalitions, to make free decisions. Otherwise it will remain an untrustworthy party for its electorate.

Malinowski on Future Government

Chairman of the UPP CC Roman Malinowski took part in the meeting of the UPP Floor Group, briefing the deputies on the to-date talks with President Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Czeslaw Kiszczak on creating a government, its composition and proposals of the UPP side in this respect. We have asked for the post of first vice premier and four ministerial portfolios to be entrusted to representatives of our party and for our participation to be enhanced in the management of other ministries. Talks on this subject are under way, Malinowski said. He also presented the stand of the UPP CC Presidium on Lech Walesa's statement.

The UPP FLoor Group would continue its debates on Thursday.

Letter to Geremek

During today's debates, the UPP Floor Group addressed chairman of the Citizen's Floor Group Prof. Bronislaw Geremek with the following letter: "In connection with Lech Walesa's statement concerning the possibility of forming a new coalition between the OKP, UPP and DP, the UPP Floor Group requests an official stance of the OKP on this matter and proposes a meeting of the presidia of our caucuses to discuss the problems associated with this."

ZSL To Oppose Kiszczak Cabinet

LD0908194289 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] The third parliamentary floor group, the United Peasants Party [ZSL], met today. From the meeting's beginning, it took on its own kind of drama. ZSL Supreme Committee Chairman Roman Malinowski presented a resolution to the deputies, which was accepted today by the party's Supreme Committee. He also reported on the proposed party portfolios of the deputy premier, the minister of agriculture, and the minister of environmental protection in the new cabinet. The names of Kazimirz Olesiak and Jozef Koziol were cited within this context. Deputies wanted to know more; they asked emphatically whether they were not [word indistinct] their electors and whether we have to put the pawns on the chess board again or whether the Warsaw group, which has already wound its

way through several governing groups, was going to take up the rural ministries. Voices were raised that the time had come for the party to change its coalition partner and perhaps at the same time there should be an internal laundering in the party. One of the deputies said that in some of his district's parishes some party members are not paying dues and have said they will not pay until some members of the ZSL leadership leave.

Sir, the ZSL group started its meeting the latest today and the atmosphere was the most heated. Is this perhaps because very important questions (?were being discussed), questions of participation in the coalition, participation in the government?

[Aleksander Bentkowski, ZSL group chairman] Yes, the unequivocal statement by Lech Walesa in my conviction, as it results from the remarks so far, enables one to state that the group is very favorable toward Lech Walesa's proposals and generally questions the justification of its participation in the coalition up to now. That is probably a result of the fact that deputies have arrived from their areas with very negative reflections on the election of General Kiszczak as premier. In addition the ZSL group has probably already come to the conclusion that the whole battle will be solved at the voting on Gen Kiszczak's cabinet, if he wants to propose one. In addition to that, deputies attacked Chairman Malinowski very severely for promoting people to the government, people who have already previously often been in the compositions of various governments and who are discredited in the eyes of many colleagues. I believe that is another kind of acrimony to that which we heard from our constituents outside parliament.

[Correspondent] [Word indistinct] a conclusion: Either change the coalition now or change the ZSL authorities.

[Bentkowski] Yes. The group's attitude is, I think, increasingly more specific, although there is still a little time before the final decision, as there is nearly 2 weeks until the Sejm meeting. Nonetheless, on the basis of these remarks I can already judge that the group will vote negatively in the case of a cabinet presented by Gen Kiszczak.

[Correspondent] Even if there are ZSL representatives in it?

[Bentkowski] Even if there are ZSL representatives. We believe it is a matter here of the party and not the government. The matter of our peasants party is a more important matter than the holding of four posts of minister and one deputy minister, let us say.

[Correspondent] The Polish United Workers Party Parliamentary Floor Group is meeting tomorrow; the Citizens Parliamentary Floor Group meets 16 August, the ZSL group is still meeting. Everything points to the fact that during the coming Sejm meeting on 16 and 17 August the composition of the new cabinet will not be presented.

[Bentkowski] Thank you.

ZSL Presents 'Opinions'

LD0908224889 Warsaw PAP in English 2138 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 9—The Presidium of the Central Committee [CC] of the United Peasants Party [UPP] at a meeting today acquainted itself with the socio-economic situation of the country and the implementation of the process of marketizing the food economy. The following are its opinions:

On Marketization

One cannot create a market overnight after decades of the command-and-distribution system, it was stated. Institutions and organizations responsible for marketization should however more quickly take appropriate decisions and action.

The Presidium critically assessed the activity of many links of the administration in implementing the process of marketization.

The Presidium once again accentuated the urgent need to accelerate changes in the structure of industry in favour of agriculture and the food economy as indispensable condition of the process of reforming the economy and the success of the process of marketization.

On Government Formation

Before the "round table" and during its debates, we have spoken in favour of a government of a broad coalition of national agreement proceeding from the assumption that only such a government could be an effective government. We presented such a stance in talks with the president of Poland. Nonetheless, during numerous talks conducted by the president before the candidate for premier was forwarded, no support surfaced for the idea of a grand coalition. That is why the UPP, understanding the complexity of state affairs, agreed to join the formation of a government of small coalition between the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party], the UPP, the DP [Democratic Party], Pax, the UCHS, Christian-Social Union and the PZKS, Polish Social Catholic Union.

The support which we lend to the candidature of Czeslaw Kiszczak for premier was associated with a quantitative increase of the participation of UPP representatives in the new government as well as meeting numerous substantive postulates, particularly regarding matters of the countryside, agriculture and the food

economy. They were accepted by the new premier. The UPP actively participates in the formation of a new government because its expeditious formation is in Poland's interest.

On Walesa's Statement

Lech Walesa's statement introduces new elements with regard to his views presented in talks with the president as well as to the contents of the address delivered in the name of the Citizen's Floor Group by Prof. Bronislaw Geremek. The Presidium of the UPP CC expresses its readiness to hold talks on all topics with Chairman Lech Walesa and forwards an invitation for such talks.

The Presidium of the UPP CC welcomed information about the first preparatory meeting preceding a peasants "round table" which was held on August 2.

Walesa Urges SD Consent

LD0908151489 Warsaw PAP in English
1431 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 9—Asked to elaborate on his proposal to form a government based on coalition between Solidarity, the United Peasants Party (UPP) and the Democratic Party (DP) [SD], Walesa told the KURIER POLSKI evening daily that "First of all, the Democratic Party must give its consent to such a coalition."

"Both the DP and the UPP are more experienced than us, and we would like to use this experience to solve Polish problems together. Surely, the DP is less burdened with the monopoly than the PUWP. Yes, it had access to power but a small one. The DP was pushed aside, like the UPP. We would like to give it a chance, more than it has had so far," Walesa was quoted as saying.

"Thus, if the DP consented to this, it would be necessary to lead to possibly prompt talks between representatives or presidiums, and we will surely come to terms with one another," Walesa stated.

SD Requests Clarification

LD0908161989 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1515 GMT 9 Aug 89

[No video available]

[Text] Yesterday on this program, we presented the attitudes of the Democratic Party [SD] and the United Peasants Party toward Lech Walesa's declaration. The SD Central Committee Presidium has been discussing this matter, among others, since 1100. Literally moments ago, we received the text of a communique from (Elizbeta Ortynowska), the SD Central Committee press spokesman. In an excerpt from the communique, we read:

The SD Central Committee Presidium has subjected Lech Walesa's proposal to comprehensive discussion. It was stated that its general formulation hindered the taking of a decisively explicit stance. The SD announces its readiness for—and in line with Lech Walesa's announcement is awaiting—the holding of direct talks aimed at clarifying stances. The SD is prepared to take part in any government of national trust that presents a real hope of breaking through the current impasse and of improving the economic situation.

So much for the communique. We point out that it will be published in its entirety in tommorow's press.

Wilczek Refuses Kiszczak Participation Offer

LD0908193689 Warsaw PAP in English
1656 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 9—Minister of Industry Mieczyslaw Wilczek refused Premier Kiszczak's offer to participate in a future government, the GAZETA WYBORCZA "Solidarity" daily wrote today.

The minister said that the current atmosphere in Poland was not conducive to working in the government and that he wanted to engage in his own business, the paper reported.

Kiszczak Meets Opposition Group's Sila-Nowicki

LD0808213289 Warsaw PAP in English
1823 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 8—Poland's Prime Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak met here today with chairman of the temporary board of the Labour Party, member of the group—Agreements for Democratic Elections in the "Solidarity" independent trade union Wladyslaw Sila-Nowicki.

Kiszczak Talks With Farmers' Union Chairman

LD0808213389 Warsaw PAP in English
1828 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 8—Poland's Premier Czeslaw Kiszczak received here today chairman of the board of the Union of Farmers, Farmers' Circles and Organizations, member of the United Peasants Party CC [Central Committee] Presidium, Deputy Zdzislaw Zambrzycki.

Discussed were issues connected with possibilities to increase agricultural production and especially to use great potentialities of the existing economic units servicing the countryside, including over a thousand repair shops of the state machine centres and rural cooperatives.

Press Publishes Czeslaw Kiszczak Biography

AU0808132889 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 89 p 4

[PAP report: "Biography of Czeslaw Kiszczak"]

[Text] Czeslaw Kiszczak was born in 1925 in Roczyna, Bielsko-Biala Voividship, into a peasant family. During the occupation he was active in the resistance movement. Since 1945, he has served in the Polish People's Army. For many years he worked in military counterintelligence. He graduated from the Polish Army's General Staff Academy and completed a strategic-operations course at the "Voroshilov" Military Academy in the Soviet Union.

From 1972 to 1979, he was chief of military intelligence and deputy chief of the Polish Army's General Staff.

He was appointed to the rank of general of brigade in 1973, general of division in 1979, and general of arms in 1983. From 1979, he was chief of the Ministry of National Defense Internal Service. In July 1981 he was appointed undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, becoming department director, and subsequently minister of internal affairs. He is the chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Observance of the Law, Order, and Social Discipline. At the Polish United Workers Party's [PZPR] Eighth Congress, he was elected Central Committee deputy member. At the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, he was elected full member. In 1982 he became deputy member and in 1986 full member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

He was a member of the Military Council for National Salvation.

He served as a deputy in the Ninth Sejm.

He was the initiator and one of the joint creators of the "roundtable."

He has been decorated with, among other decorations, the Order of Constructors of People's Poland, Order of the Banner of Labor first class, the Grunwald Cross third class, and Commander's Cross of the Order of Poland's Rebirth.

He is married and has two children.

Rakowski Address to Army Aktivs Published

AU0908103689 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Aug 89 p 2

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski at a meeting with Polish Army party aktivs in Warsaw on 5 August]

[Text] In his speech, M.F. Rakowski expressed thanks for the wishes conveyed to him by the participants in the meeting on his election to the post of first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. I am fully aware of the great burden of responsibility I have taken on myself at the last stage of my active political life, he said. I will not be able to alone bear all the burdens that rest on the first secretary. I will not be able to fulfill all the expectations of party members on my own. That is beyond the strength of any one person, unless he is a giant of labor.

The Central Committee, Politburo, and Secretariat may successfully fulfill their tasks and achieve the objectives contained in the resolutions of the 10th and 13th PZPR Plenums only if our work is backed by real activity, not verbal declarations, by at least those PZPR members whose fervent desire is to rebuild the weakened position of the party in society and to make it a vanguard in the process of powerful transformations which the party itself initiated.

I know that this is not the wish of individual party members, not of thousands of party members, but of hundreds of thousands of party members. I am asking them to work energetically in order to overcome the barrier of impotence and to abandon the practice of hiding in corners in the face of demagogic attacks against the past 45 years and against the historic achievements of the Polish left wing in the revolutionary changes that took place in this country. Despite our misfortunes, setbacks, weaknesses, and errors, we have no reason to do penance. Abandoning such a penitential attitude is the first condition necessary in order to regain the party's strength and to open the road leading to a restoration of the party's militant and leading role in restructuring social and economic relations that corresponds to the needs posed by civilization's scientific and technological development. We can afford to do that.

One of the conditions necessary for entering a straight road is the existence among party members, and especially among its aktivists, of a feeling and conviction that there is a lasting, spiritual link between the party base and its leadership. As far as I am concerned, I promise that I will see to it that this link is not an empty declaration.

Despite the difficult conditions in which we live, I am counting, we are counting, on the active support of party members in the Polish People's Army in the work of regaining society's trust in the party and its policies. After all, party members in uniform experience the same things as the civilian party, if one may call it that. They are beset by the same problems, the same fears, the same reasons to be dissatisfied or satisfied. Comrades in uniform are a separate community with its own characteristics, just like any other community. However, there are ideas and objectives that bind party members wherever they work and whatever clothes they wear.

PZPR officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers undergoing basic military service have frequently been a strong pillar of people's rule. The situation is the same today, and I believe it will be the same in the future. As a national defense force, the Polish People's Army and its leadership cadres and soldiers are supporting the Polish political and economic reforms with their dedicated and good daily service. One

could quote many examples to illustrate that.The Polish People's Army's high prestige among our society and its dedication and patriotism are qualities that have to be employed to the full when restoring and consolidating the values of socialism. We are living in a time when many of these values are being put to the test and are being criticized, sometimes severely, by our political adversaries.

We are capable of separating the wheat from the chaff, separating old, worn-out ideas from harsh but fair and creative criticism, the kind of criticism that helps to remove the causes of the distortion and to build solid foundations for a modern and fully rational socialism.

Comrades in uniform perceive these matters just like the party leadership. That is a great help and a great support, which I value highly.

Now, comrades, the party is waiting for the 11th congress. In many party milieus, the debate on the state of the party and its current and long-term tasks is reviving. That is a positive fact. The leadership of the party welcomes this revival with great satisfaction, especially when its rank-and-file members express concern for the future of the party. It is they who determine the party's strength and social position in the end. We have to get through to them and strengthen their will to struggle. I repeat yet again: We have no reason to creep on our own soil. We can and should look every fellow Pole boldly in the eye, with our heads held high.

Food Minister Discusses Market Economy Efforts

LD0808215289 Warsaw PAP in English
1811 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 8—Government plenipotentiary for marketization of food economy Minister Andrzej Glowacki announced at his first meeting with journalists today that he himself and five heads of task teams will answer their questions each day.

Speaking on his powers and tasks, Minister Glowacki said that he is not going to replace the existing structures but to coordinate their work with a view to creating a normal food market.

In his work he will be supported by a several dozen-strong advisory group divided into five task teams. The first one is to deal with balancing and management of mass groceries, the second one with dairy produce and vegetable fat, the next one with meat and its products and imported fodder, the fourth team will deal with economic, organizational and legal issues, and the last one with information and analyses.

Wieslaw Maciejewski from the "Pek-Pol" company answered questions on deliveries of meat and its products to market, on the situation in procurement and on the distribution of meat bought abroad and from the state reserves. He said that the procurement on Monday totalled 4,148 tons of meat, indicating thus a slight growth against the procurement noted last week (about 3,300 tons). A total of 17,800 tons has been purchased since August 1, by 5,500 tons less than planned. The procurement plans for August have been calculated at the level of 109,000 tons, which is a lower one than in the previous months when nearly 150,000 tons of meat were procured.

A total of 30,000 tons of meat will be imported, 16,500 tons of the bulk has already reached the country. Moreover, 10,000 tons from the state reserves were distributed in five agglomerations, Maciejewski said.

Answering questions on establishment of the minimum procurement prices, Andrzej Glowacki explained that it is to be done in a short time. The so-called guaranteed prices would concern two corns, cattle and pigs for slaughter and milk.

The minister did not specify, however, the level at which procurement prices might stabilize. Initially the growth was estimated at the level of 38 percent, but presently prices rose by some 55 percent in the procurement of animals for slaughter and farmers are not satisfied yet.

Poland, EC Initial Cooperation Agreement

LD0808204789 Warsaw PAP in English
1732 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 8—Poland and the EC initialed a trade and economic cooperation agreement here today. The agreement is expected to be signed in autumn after it has undergone the phase of technicalities and further settlements wilth EC member countries and been approved by the EC Council of Ministers.

The current stay of EC representatives in Poland is connected with two issues. The thing is in both initialing the agreement and implementation of urgent food aid for Poland, Pablo Benavides, a director at the EC Directorate for External Relations, said directly after the initialing ceremony.

The EC is aware that Poland's demand for, for instance, meat supplies is much bigger at present that what we can offer. But the state of our provisions does not allow now for more than we have declared. However, we think not only about immediate aid but also about a long-term one, Benavides continued.

We are convinced that the ongoing transformations and reforms in Poland should be supported by the EC though reform is a long process and one demanding a great effort and strivings from Polish society. The success of the reform depends—in our belief—on commitment in this process on the part of all Poles. We want and only can support this, he added.

Andrezej Olechowski, a department head at Poland's Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations, stated: "The agreement initialed today is a document which is to normalize Poland-EC relations and gives us a favoured nation status. Since it will enable us to lift formal obstacles in the permanent expansion of economic cooperation."

"EC urgent food aid will be free of charge. The money acquired from the sales of the food on the market is intended to be allocated to a special fund, to finance preferential credits for agriculture and food processing sector, for example," Olechowski said.

Austrian Exports to Poland Increase 81 Percent

AU0108104189 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1 Aug 89 p 10

[APA report: "Exports to Poland Are Increasing Again"]

[Text] Vienna—Austria's foreign trade with Poland has considerably increased in the first 5 months of 1989. From January to May domestic exports increased 81.2 percent to 2.33 billion schillings, above all because of more deliveries of mineral oil products. On the other hand, imports from Poland only increased 13.5 percent to 1.81 billion schillings. Energy supplies were reduced, while growth in the commodity trade was registered.

PAP Rounds Up Strike Situation in Country

LD1008004389 Warsaw PAP in English 2337 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 9—The provisional board of the Solidarity region in Gdansk decided today to proclaim one-hour warning strike in nearly 470 plants, to take place on August 11.

Put forward are postulates to increase additional pays connected with price hikes, to break up monoplies in the purchase of grain and meat, to liquidate "nomenklatura" and fictitious companies, and to ensure trade union freedoms in plants subordinated to the Ministry of National Defence and to the Interior Ministry.

The decision to proclaim a warning strike was not received unequivocally. Head of the Solidarity committee in the Lenin Gdansk Shipyard Alojzy Szablewski in a televised statement on August 8 came out against the strike and said that in the present situation in the shipyard which is preparing itself to join a company with a foreign share capital the strike might make negotiations difficult.

Meanwhile, some of striking crews in different parts of the country returned to work today, some plants continue protest actions, whereas others started strikes, mainly on pay grounds.

Postal employees in the Rzeszow region ended the strike that started yesterday.

Municipal transportation in Bialystok was functioning normally today. The strike was illegal as both the OPZZ [National Trade Union Confederation] and Solidarity did not announce it. On July 25, the two unions and the MPK municipal bus management signed an agreement under which new wages will be paid still in August.

Under way are strikes in the glassworks in Piotrkow Trybunalski, in the steelworks in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, in the municipal transportation in Lublin, in the Walbrzych PKS bus transportation district branch, and the municipal economy enterprise in Lodz.

Giby Graves Exhumed Due to 1945 Mass Arrests

LD0808174289 Warsaw PAP in English 1548 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Suwalki, Aug. 8—An exhumation of graves found in a forest near Giby, north-eastern Poland, two years ago started today under the supervision of a special team appointed by the Suwalki Voivode. The team is expected to explain the fate of hundreds of residents of local villages, missing after mass arrests on charges of membership of the (?home) army, conducted by NKVD in July, 1945.

The families of missing persons, living in the area, want to know whether the ashes of their relatives rest just near Giby. They also want to be present during the exhumation as results of the one carried out two years ago, saying that it is a cemetery of German soldiers, met with general disbelief.

The Social Committee for Search for Those Missing in July, 1945, demanded a full explanation of the case by means of another, more thorough exhumation. It has collected personal data of over 360 victims and settled that a total number of 600 persons have been missing since July, 1945.

The exhumation should have started on Monday. The one-day delay was caused by the announcement of a strike alert by the Suwalki Communal Service Enterprise. Instead local residents were employed to unearth the graves today.

Passport Requirements Eased, Fee Abolished

LD0808121189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] As the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Passport Office informs us, valid passports authorizing multiple visits to all countries of the world or to Europe issued up

Leaders' Public Appearances for 25 Jul-1 Aug

AU0808135189

[Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 26 July through 2 August reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page of each report given in parentheses):

Janusz Kubasiewicz, Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, received a Bucharest party committee delegation headed by Ecaterina Tuca on 26 July. (27 Jul 89 p 7)

Wlodzimierz Natorf, PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Isseu Inoue (name as published), director general of the foreign bureau of the Japanese Socialist Party, on 1 August. (2 Aug 89 p 5) to the end of 1988, which are lodged with the passport bodies, are now being given out to citizens upon producing a personal identity card only. The requirement to submit a questionnaire has been rescinded, and the payment of a passport fee has been abolished.

Jozef Lenart Continues Visit to Romania

Meets Constanta Leaders

LD0708220989 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee, who is in Romania on a short working visit, met today in Constanta with the rayon leadership.

The hosts acquainted the Czechoslovak representatives with the results attained by the region in the implementation of the conclusions of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Romania and the future plans.

Jozef Lenart informed the leadership of the region about the course of restructuring and democratization of the economic and social life in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak representative then toured the Constanta port and the local sights.

Ends Visit 9 August

LD0908132289 Prague CTK in English 1231 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Bucharest Aug 9 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Lenart today ended a short working visit to Romania which took place at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Jozef Lenart met with highest Romanian party and state representative Nicolae Ceausescu and held talks with party Political Executive Committee alternate member and Central Committee Secretary Ion Stoian.

The Czechoslovak representatives visited tourist centres at the Romanian Black Sea coast, the Danube-Black Sea canal and several industrial and agricultural enterprises in the Constanta region.

Ceausescu Meets With Departing Ambassadors

Receives Iraqi Envoy

AU0908190089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 9/8/1989—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on August 9, at Snagov Safa 'Salih al Falaky, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to Romania.

The Iraqi ambassador heartily thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian State Council and Government for the assistance given in discharging his mission to Romania.

Receives Sudanese Ambassador

AU0908191489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 9/8/1989— President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on August 9, at Snagov Ahmad Muhammad Dhiyab, ambassador of the Republic of Sudan in Bucharest, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to Romania.

The Sudanese ambassador warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian State Council and Government for the assistance given in discharging his mission to Romania.

Miners' Festive Meeting Cables Ceausescu

AU0808192989 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Aug 89 p 1

["Telegram to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by Participants in the Festive Meeting Devoted to 'Miners Day'," held in Petrosani on 5 August]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: In a unanimous expression of political and revolutionary thinking and action, the strong detachment of Jiu Valley miners, along with our whole party and people, voice sentiments of highest esteem and regard for you and your untiring and heroic activity at the head of our party and state, to the benefit and happiness of our whole nation.

On "Miners Day," the miners from the old mining area of the Jiu Valley—totally endorsing the entire party-state domestic and foreign policy, whose brilliant promoter you are—express their highest sentiments of joy at the decision of the 27-28 June plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], which proposed your reelection, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the supreme position as party secretry general, a sure guarantee of the implementation of the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism.

We report to you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that the Jiu Valley miners are enthusiastically working to implement the guidelines and recommendations given by you during working visits to Hundeoara County and our municipality, and are reporting new successes in the daily battle for the country's coal, thus further increasing their contribution to securing the coking and energy coal required by the national economy.

In the years of the glorious period in our fatherland's history, which has forever entered the people's awareness as "The Nicolae Ceausescu Era," a name dear to us, the mining industry in the Jiu Valley has registered

unprecedented changes: The work and life of miners has improved substantially and their material and spiritual living standard has increased. On the basis of your recommendations, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we have introduced and generalized the complex mechanization of underground operations, and have considerably increased labor productivity in all units. We enjoy some of the best overall working conditions, as a result of the constant care shown during all these glorious years of new history by our party and state and by yourself personally, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General.

On this occasion, the Jiu Valley miners, like all the country's sons, are expressing high sentiments of esteem, regard, and great appreciation for Comrade Elena Ceausescu, front-ranking militant of our party and scholar of great international reknown, for her outstanding contribution to building socialism and communism in our fatherland.

We assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that we will work even harder to welcome our great national holiday, 23 August, and the 14th RCP Congress with a substantial increase in coal production.

Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we, the Jiu Valley miners, pledge to do all we can to supply the national economy with more coal. We wholeheartedly support your reelection at the 14th RCP Congress to the supreme position as party secretary general; this is proof of our profound attachment to the party and to you, most beloved son of our nation, hero among the nation's heroes, builder of modern Romania, and honorary miner of the country.

May you live for many happy years, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausecu, with the much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the undying glory of our fatherland and for the well-being and happiness of our Romanian nation.

Good Luck!

The participants in the Petrosani festive meeting devoted to "Miners Day"

Scientific Industrialization Strategy Viewed

AU0908073489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0657 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/8/1989—Currently Romania's industrial output is more than 135 times larger than in 1945 and 120 time larger than in 1965, the agricultural output has grown ten times (six times since 1965), national income is 40 times larger (growing 33 times in the last 24 years). Compared to 1950 the consumption fund has grown 18 times.

In step with the productive, technical and scientific potential it accumulated, and with the requirements of each stage traversed in the process of socialist construction, Romania's strategy of development took specific forms. Over the first three five-year plan periods (1951-1965) the development of industry was basically extensive owing to the backwardness inherited from the old regime on the one hand, and to the mechanical application of some outdated theses which failed to take into account the actual requirements of the country's development and the tendencies manifest on a world plane, on the other. Over the interval output grew rapidly mainly in point of some commodities products resulting from primary processing stages, which required great amounts of raw materials, energy and fuels while incorporating only small amounts of highly skilled labour and original technological creation.

After 1965 a passage has been made to a new stage characterized by modernization of the industrial structures and unprecedented rises in the standards of economic efficiency in the field. A stage where industry has become the driving force behind the entire economic development, a multilaterally-developed branch with a balanced organic structure and highly receptive to the current technical and scientific revolution, leading to considerable mutations in the quality and technical complexity of the working means. In step with the newly endorsed strategy, over the 1965-1985 interval the highest rates of development were impressed on the machine building and metal working industries as well as on the chemical one, outputs going up 12.9 times and 12.5 times, respectively, which in both cases is higher than the average industrial growth. Machine building proper went up 1.94 percent faster than industry as a whole, and within the branch, the power engineering and electronics went up 2.43 percent faster. As a result basic changes have taken place in the structure of industrial production which has constantly been modernized, with priority attached to the peak technological branches. The share held by the machine building industry grew from 21.2 percent in 1965 to 29.5 percent in 1985, that of electrical engineering from 2.9 percent in 1965 to 4.1 percent, that of chemistry from 6.7 percent to ten percent. In 1985 the modern industrial branches—power engineering, metallurgy, machine building and chemistry—contributed 53.4 percent of all the national industrial output.

Such a model of development upon intensive bases has prompted a constant rise in the efficiency indices (labour productivity was improved 43 percent in the machine building industry between 1965 and 1985), a rise which showed in the foreign economic relations. Currently 62 percent of everything exported from Romania is highly processed, up from just 36.2 percent in 1965. By considerably enhancing the sales of products turned out by the machine building industry, the trade balance of the branch has registered a surplus. As much as 37 percent of all the Romanian exports are machines, tools, installations and transport.

President Arrives in Italy, Begins Talks

LD0808103889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Venice, 8 Aug (TANJUG)—Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived this morning on a 1-day working and friendly visit to Italy at the invitation of Francesco Cossiga, president of the Republic of Italy.

At Gato in Venice, the guest from Yugoslavia was welcomed by Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, Yugoslav Ambassador to Italy Dusan Strbac, representatives of the city of Venice, and other public personalities.

Arriving together with President Drnovsek on a working visit to Italy today was Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar.

After the welcoming ceremony, President Drnovsek had a meeting on the island of San Giorgio with Italian President Francesco Cossiga.

At the same time, the Yugoslav and Italian foreign ministers, Loncar and Cossiga [as received] had separate talks.

In the talks between Drnovsek and Cossiga, it has been learned, the improvement of mutual relations between the two neighboring countries, especially in the field of economic cooperation, will predominate.

The two ministers will devote most attention to the protection of the Adriatic Sea.

Drnovsek Meets With Cossiga

LD0808152389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Venice, 8 Aug (TANJUG)—President of the SFRY Presidency Dr Janez Drnovsek today assessed his talks with his host, Italian President Francesco Cossiga, as very substantial and mutually useful.

At the news conference held after the official talks on the island of San Giorgio, Dr Drnovsek stressed that both sides assessed the meeting in Venice as a display of the traditionally good relations between Italy and Yugoslavia.

During the talks, the host expressed Italy's readiness to extend full assistance and support to the Yugoslav reform process, including political support. In fact, Italy lately has undertaken several initiatives to the advantage of Yugoslavia, such as those in the EEC and at the Paris summit of the seven most developed countries in the world.

The president of the SFRY Presidency also stressed that it was a question of opening up a new stage of very intensive relations between our neighboring countries.

He specified that during the talks there had been discussion of cross-border cooperation, as well as of an Adriatic project for the protection of the sea.

Dr Janez Drnovsek added that in the talks with the Italian president the issue of the overall protection of the Slovene minority in Italy was also raised. The Italian side stated that it was following this problem carefully and that a corresponding legal project was being prepared. It is expected that the Italian Government, in its new composition, will make public its proposal for this law during this year.

Among other things, the two presidents also considered broader trends on the European Continent, particularly the integrational process in West European countries and reform trends in Eastern Europe. The hosts were informed about Yugoslavia's preparations for the forthcoming ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade.

The meeting between the two heads of state of the neighboring Adriatic countries will continue with the previously announced invitation, which was today repeated and accepted, to Francesco Cossiga to visit Yugoslavia.

Loncar, De Michelis News Briefing

LD0808222989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Venice, 8 Aug (TANJUG)—Yugoslav and Italian foreign ministers, Budimir Loncar and Gianni de Michelis, respectively, met this afternoon in the Danielli Hotel in Venice. As expected, the main theme of the talks, which lasted several hours, was the Adriatic project, that is, the protection of the common sea, on which concrete arrangements will soon be made. The two ministers also harmonized stands on other areas of cooperation: scientific- technical, general ecological problems, tourism, transportation, cooperation between towns and municipalities, small-scale businesses, fishing, and other areas.

They agreed that in September a new meeting should be organized for the coordinators of the Adriatic project with the aim of better identifying the areas and possible projects of cooperation which will be put forward to the governments of the two countries. Following very comprehensive talks, Ministers Loncar and De Michelis held a news conference for Yugoslav and Italian journalists.

On this occasion, the Italian foreign minister stressed that neighboring Yugoslavia, as the host of the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Belgrade, is approaching the organization of this meeting in a very constructive and

innovative manner. De Michelis expressed the conviction that the SFRY, as the chair of the Nonaligned Movement, will make a significant contribution to cooperation and stability in international relations and peace in the world.

Italy also views its relations with Yugoslavia in light of contemporary processes in the world, in particular in Eurcpe, and believes that their substance should also have this dimension, Budimir Loncar said. Of course, this includes all the processes and difficulties which emerge, including Yugoslav ones.

The two ministers also answered several questions posed by journalists.

5,000 Borovo Footwear Makers on Strike

LD0908203189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Text] Borovo, Aug 9 (TANJUG)—More than five thousand workers of the major Yugoslav footwear maker "Borovo", the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, continued this afternoon to strike, dissatisfied with wages. The strikers refused an appeal by their representatives and the workers' council to return to work. They demand considerable wage increases because of rising prices and the galloping inflation.

The Borovo management offered a 45 per cent wage increase provided that this is earned, but the workers refused to agree to this. On strike are leather footwear makers who were joined by colleagues from polyurethane footwear plant.

The Borovo workers went on a strike last autumn over wages. On the occasion a large number of workers stopped the production and came to Belgrade, rallying in front of the federal parliament and demanding better working conditions in their enterprise which had recorded sizeable losses in its operations.

Bajram Gashi Appointed Rilindja Director

AU0808134389 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 4 Aug 89 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Bajram Gashi—Director of the Rilindja Newspaper, Publishing, and Printing Labor Organization"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Kosovo Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] Provincial Conference, on the basis of the vacancy notice that has been published, has taken the step of choosing the general director of the Rilindja Newspaper, Publishing, and Printing Labor Organization in Pristina.

Following consultation and agreement with the organization's self-managing authorities, and the view taken by the signatories of the social order for cadre policy, the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, on the basis of Article 59, Clause 8 of the Kosovo SAWP Statutes, appointed at its meeting yesterday Bajram Gashi, member of the Serbian League of Communists [LC] Central Committee, to the post of general director of the Rilindja Organization.

In approving this proposal, the Presidium bore in mind that Bajram Gashi is a distinguished sociopolitical worker of long standing, whose industriousness and moral qualities meet the criteria set for appointment to this post.

Bajram Gashi was born in 1942 in the village of Begraca near Kacanik. He is an ethnic Albanian. He graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy. Between 1962-69, he worked in education as a teacher and director of an elementary school. Between 1969-78, he was president of the Kacanik Communal Assembly, and between 1978-1982 secretary and president of the Presidium of the Kacanik LC Communal Committee. Between 1982-86, he was executive secretary to the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

He is now a member of the the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

He was a delegate to the 11th, 12th, and 13th Kosovo LC Conferences and to the Ninth Serbian LC Congress.

He has been awarded the Order of Labor in silver.

Kosovo Serbs Protest in Istok, Travel to Belgrade

AU0808135089 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 4 Aug 89 p 5

[R. Gerguri report: "Single Nationality Gathering in Istok"]

[Text] Istok 3 Aug—Yesterday afternoon, a group of over 200 Serbs and Montenegrins from Prekale, Dubrava, Kovrage, Zalc, Osojane, and other local villages gathered in front of the Josip Broz Tito Culture Hall in Istok. After waiting for 1 hour for communal leaders to come to them, Momcilo Pumpalovic, a leader of earlier, similar gatherings from this district, opened the protest gathering, which lasted only 20 minutes. He began by saying that this gathering had been called as a sign of protest at the failure to act on the conclusions reached in discussion with Radmilo Bogdanovic, Serbian republican secretary for internal affairs, in Istok at the end of May. These conclusions demanded that individuals should be called to account for shortcomings and anti-self-management activities and other negative phenomena in society. The meeting was also called to express annoyance and disgust at certain current communal leaders. The issue of the process of ideopolitical differentiation was also a topic of discussion at the protest gathering, where those present expressed their annoyance that, as they said, this process is not being carried out properly, even though the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection considers that substantial results have been achieved. Because the hall where they had planned to hold their meeting was not put at their disposal, the gathering was forced to disperse under the supervision of the security organs after almost 2 hours' wait in front of the Culture Hall. Slobodan Maksimovic from Prekale called for the

approval of Momcilo Pumpalovic's proposal that a group of citizens should go to Belgrade in order to express their protest at all the problems which, they felt, the communal authorities have not made sufficient effort to solve. As they said at the gathering, they will remain in Belgrade for weeks, until one of the highest Serbian leaders receives them. A group of about 50 Serbs and Montenegrins left for Belgrade this evening.

Albanian Nationalists Sentenced in Bosnia
AU0808191589 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 89 p 8

[M.D. report: "Group of Albanian Nationalists Sentenced"]

[Text] Sarajevo, 3 Aug—The Sarajevo Military Court sentenced the leaders of groups operating from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism. The Court sentenced soldiers of Albanian nationality from the Tuzla, Brcko, and Travnik Garrisons for gathering together with the intent to carry out hostile activities.

Idriz Ljeti was sentenced to 6 and ½ years, David Tunaj to 5 years, and Ridvan Jahiu to 2 years of imprisonment. These three operated within the Tuzla Garrison.

Baser Malici and Naser Gasi from the Brcko Garrison were sentenced to 5 years and to 2 years, respectively. Bajram R. Gasi was sentenced to 4 and ½ years, and Met Bajrami to 2 years of imprisonment. These two were from the Travnik Garrison.

The sentenced solders had obviously come to the Yugoslav People's Army "ready." They immediately started to spread hostile propaganda, stressing in particular that the presence of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo is a bother, and that they should be expelled from Kosovo. They glorified "Great Albania," which would also include Kosovo. They particularly attacked constitutional changes in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The sentenced solders did not obey the orders issued by their officers, stressing that the Yugoslav People's Army is not the army for Albanians. They also said that Albanians in Kosovo should continue their armed struggle. After Azem Vlasi had been arrested, they were saying that he was a "real patriot of the Albanian people who was protecting their rights."

At one time the sentenced leaders of these groups maintained telephone contacts with their bosses in Podujevo.

Two Albanians Accused After Lipljan Rallies
AU0808195089 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 29 Jul 89 p 19

[A.M. report: "Two Accused of Criminal Activity"]

[Text] Following the demonstrations of 27 March in Lipljan, Fehim Tafa (20) from the village of Trbovce, and Islam Pacolli (19) from the village of Slovac were detained on 24 April. The two suspects, who have completed elementary school, are accused of the crime of posing a counterrevolutionary threat to the social order, under Article 114 of the SFRY Penal Code.

The accusation states that Tafa and Pacolli "committed criminal acts aimed at overthrowing the rule of the workers class...undermining the social and economic order laid down in the Constitution, working for the anticonstitutional overthrow of self-managing and state bodies, anticonstitutional changes in the federal order, and violations of the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY...." The accusation later states that the suspects "actively participated in hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, at a time when the decision of the SFRY Presidency for the enforcement of emergency measures in the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the order of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs prohibiting the assembly of citizens were in force...."

The accusation also states that these suspects, "behaving in an aggressive and brutal way, shouted unacceptable slogans such as 'Long live the 1974 Constitution,' and other slogans against changing the Constitution."

The lawyer Remzi Ballata, defending the suspects, rejected the accusation, and submitted a written objection to the bench. This document states that one of his client who is severely disabled and uses crutches, has already been sentenced to 60 days imprisonment for a misdemeanor in connection with his participation in demonstrations, and has been in jail since 27 March. He states that the slogan "Long live the 1974 Constitution," both at the time when it was shouted and now, "is neither hostile nor counterrevolutionary." However, the bench of Pristina District Court refused to sustain his objection.

Greek Macedonian Group Declares Propaganda War
LD0808164689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Athens, August 8 (TANJUG)—The fifth World Congress of the "All-Macedonian Association (of Greeks) in Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand" ended its work today and adopted a special resolution declaring a true and comprehensive "propaganda war" against "history falsifiers," that is, against Yugoslavia and its Republic of Macedonia.

The resolution condemns attempts at alleged distortion of the Macedonians' Greek historical identity and the "reshaping of their old cultural heritage" and the failure to make a difference between the ancient Macedonians and the Slavic Macedonians, who now inhabit most of Macedonia, which is divided into three parts.

"The Greek history of Macedonia and the name Macedonians are still the subjects of distortion and systematic usurpation," the resolution sets out.

The Congress participants decided to hold regular and periodic meetings, to develop close and concrete cooperation with scientific institutes in Greece, particularly in the (Greek part) of Macedonia, to lodge demarches when they think it necessary, etc.